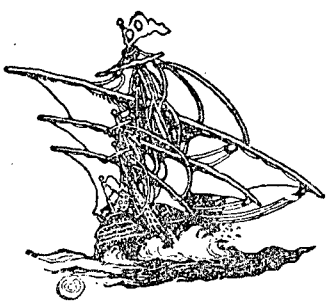
THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

NOVEMBER 15, 1925



BOOKS THIS FALL

A SPECIAL SECTION

THE SURVEY'S YEAR

ANNUAL STATEMENT

GEORGIA SPEAKS UP

BY BURR BLACKBURN

COMMUNITIES — SOCIAL PRACTICE — HEALTH — INDUSTRY — EDUCATION

In Two Sections
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Analytic Index to This Number

November 15, 1925

Child Welfare:
- Child protection in Georgia, p. 193
- The unadjusted girl, p. 195
- The relation of the parent to the child, p. 196
- Training for juvenile court work, p. 198
- The probation officer and the child, p. 201
- Dental care for children, p. 213
- Comparative health statistics for Detroit school children, p. 213
- Infant hygiene training for girls, p. 213
- Advantages of group work for children, p. 217

Family Welfare:
- The family of the ex-soldier, p. 204
- The family worker and dietetics, p. 205

The Law and Lawbreakers:
- The California criminal syndicalism law, p. 197

The Conquest of Disease:
- Pasteurized milk and typhoid, p. 213

The Promotion of Health:
- State health in Georgia, p. 195
- The Wilmer Institute for diseases of the eye, p. 198
- A Christmas-seal clinic, p. 212
- Hospital instruction for mothers, p. 213
- Fresh air and pneumonia, p. 214
- Increase in cardiac clinics, p. 214
- Length of the wage earners life, p. 214
- A traveling dental clinic, p. 214

Mental Hygiene:
- Personality and the probation officer, p. 201

Organizing Social Forces:
- The ex-soldier and the case work agency, p. 203
- The over-specialized social worker, p. 206
- Community chest publicity in suburban towns, p. 209

Town Planning:
- Housing in New York City, p. 199
- The Appalachian Trail, p. 210
- Beautifying Playgrounds, p. 209

The City Community:
- The Wisconsin Better Cities contest, p. 207

The Country Community:
- The welfare of the rural child in Georgia, p. 195
- Health examinations in a rural district, p. 211

School and Community:
- Educational conditions in Georgia, p. 195
- Safety teaching in the schools, p. 209
- Infant hygiene training in the schools, p. 213
- A cooperative nursery school, p. 217

Education outside the School:
- Adult education in California, p. 200
- Types of adult education, p. 215
- Evening classes for working girls, p. 219

Industrial Conditions:
- The new child labor law in Georgia, p. 193
- The Arizona minimum wage decision, p. 200

Social Invention in Industry:
- Interstate control of Giant power, p. 218

Peace and International Relations:
- Research in foreign affairs, p. 198

Motives and Ideals:
- A way of looking at facts, p. 239
- The purpose and function of social work, p. 241

A Glimpse Ahead

NOT so far ahead—just as far as the December Graphic, which in two weeks will bring you an exceptional cargo in the familiar Survey ship—a veritable holiday haul. Here's a bill of particulars, with trimmings to be added as the news requires:

MAHATMA GANDHI, in The Canker of Untouchability writes with simple and moving dignity of the cause which lies nearest to his heart, and so to the heart of India.

H. A. POPLEY, in New Water in Old Skins, writes as the friend of Gandhi and the sympathetic observer of Indian village life.

DR. RICHARD C. CABOT, in A Plea for a Clinical Year in the Course of Theological Study makes and defends with his usual clarity a suggestion that throws fresh light on the twin jobs of clergyman and layman in helping other people.

CORNELIA STRATTON PARKER, in Smoke of the Peace Pipes, reports in her usual brilliant fashion the work of the League Assembly and the Locarno Conference.

RALPH PEARSON, in Using Prints, is an artist of rarely articulate convictions who is pressing vigorously for a truly socialized experience of contemporary art.

MARY AUSTIN, in The Indivisible Utility, makes a thought-provoking analysis of the interplay of environment and community life in the American Southwest.

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Vol. LV, No. 4 November 15, 1925

CONTENTS

Georgia Speaks Up - - - - *Burr Blackburn* 193
Julia - - - - - - - - - *Neva R. Deardorff* 195
THE COMMON WELFARE - - - - - - - - 196
SOCIAL PRACTICE - - - - - - - - - 201
Behavior Problems in Probation Officers, *Mary Edna McChristie*—Are Ex-Soldiers People? *Carter Taylor*—Family Workers and Food, *Maurice Taylor*
COMMUNITIES - - - - - - - - - - - - 206
Unsocial Workers, *Walter W. Pettit*—"Better Cities" in Wisconsin, *Aubrey Wiliams*—A Trail Through the Appalachians
HEALTH - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 211
Making a Seal Sale Educate, *Marguerite Marsh*—Cooperation—With Teeth in It
EDUCATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - 215
Education When It Counts, *Ethel Richardson*—A Cooperative Nursery School, *Altha Leah Bass*
INDUSTRY - - - - - - - - - - - - - 218
The Giant Stakes Out a Region, *R. W. B.*—Workers Who Like to Use Their Minds, *Bertha Wallerstein*
SOCIAL WORK SHOPTALK - - - - - - - 220
COMMUNICATIONS - - - - - - - - - - 222
ANNUAL STATEMENT - - - - - - - - - 229
BOOKS IN OUR ALCOVE Section II - - - - 239

The Gist of It

WHAT Georgia has done for her children is told (p. 193) by Burr Blackburn, executive secretary of the State Council of Social Agencies at Atlanta, and a leader in the renascence which he records. Here he gives us the old Georgia and what new Georgia expects to do with the future.

JULIA, tragic and aspiring, lives in the few paragraphs (p. 195) by Neva R. Deardorff, executive secretary of the Children's Commission of Pennsylvania, formerly of The Survey staff.

THERE are probation officers and probation officers. Mary Edna McChristie, referee in the Hamilton Country Court of Common Pleas in Cincinnati, describes (p. 201) some of the types that she has met and the tragic need for trained officers whose personalities enable them to meet their charges sympathetically and wisely. The present article will recall the shrewd philosophy and technique which Miss McChristie expressed in her sketch of Why They Tell, published in The Survey for July 15, 1923.

HOW long should the Red Cross take care of the ex-soldier's needs? Carter Taylor, assistant to the director of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland tells us (p. 203) some of the reasons for his belief that a great deal of the family case work for disabled soldiers' families should be handled by the normal case work agency.

MAURICE TAYLOR, director of the General district service, the family welfare department of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston, discusses (p. 205) the necessity for the family case worker to have a knowledge of dietetics in order to function with the highest efficiency.

"SOCIAL work is in an experimental stage. Its extreme specialization is hardly justified from the standpoint of technique developed." Walter W. Pettit, whose study of the community case record appeared in the September Graphic writes (p. 206) of the need for more generally trained social workers and for an understanding and correlation between the activities of different groups in a community. Mr. Pettit heads the community organization department of the New York School of Social Work.

FIND the one best place in Wisconsin to raise a child! Aubrey Williams, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Conference of Social Work, tells (p. 207) how they found it and gave it a thousand dollar prize in the Better Cities Contest this fall, and what he thinks are some of the results of the contest.

A SUCCESSFUL effort at health education in a rural district is described (p. 211) by Marguerite Marsh, executive secretary of the Louisville Tuberculosis Association. Using the sale of tuberculosis seals as an entering wedge, the Association organized examination clinics where a highly useful job was done.

EDUCATION for life is the goal to be reached in adult education (p. 215) says Ethel Richardson, assistant state superintendent of public instruction in California, and she turns to the three cooperating agencies through which this more flexible education may be acquired.

"NOT a parking place and not a mother's convenience and not a machine to take in babies at nine and turn them out at three each day," the cooperative nursery school at the University of Chicago gives both mothers and children the benefit of the group plan (p. 217). Altha Leah Bass who describes it is well known to Survey readers.

BRINGING psychology, history and biology to bear on the problems relating directly to the life of the working girl has been the method followed by the National League of Girls Clubs in making their evening classes interesting to the students (p. 219). Bertha Wallerstein, assistant education secretary of the League tells how they have been hunting a new technique for adult education.

BRIMFUL of the new books, the fall book supplement has the special distinction of presenting our own Dr. Hart, five years educational editor of The Survey, as the new presiding genius of The Alcove in which Survey books—so far as space and time permit—are segregated for Survey consideration.

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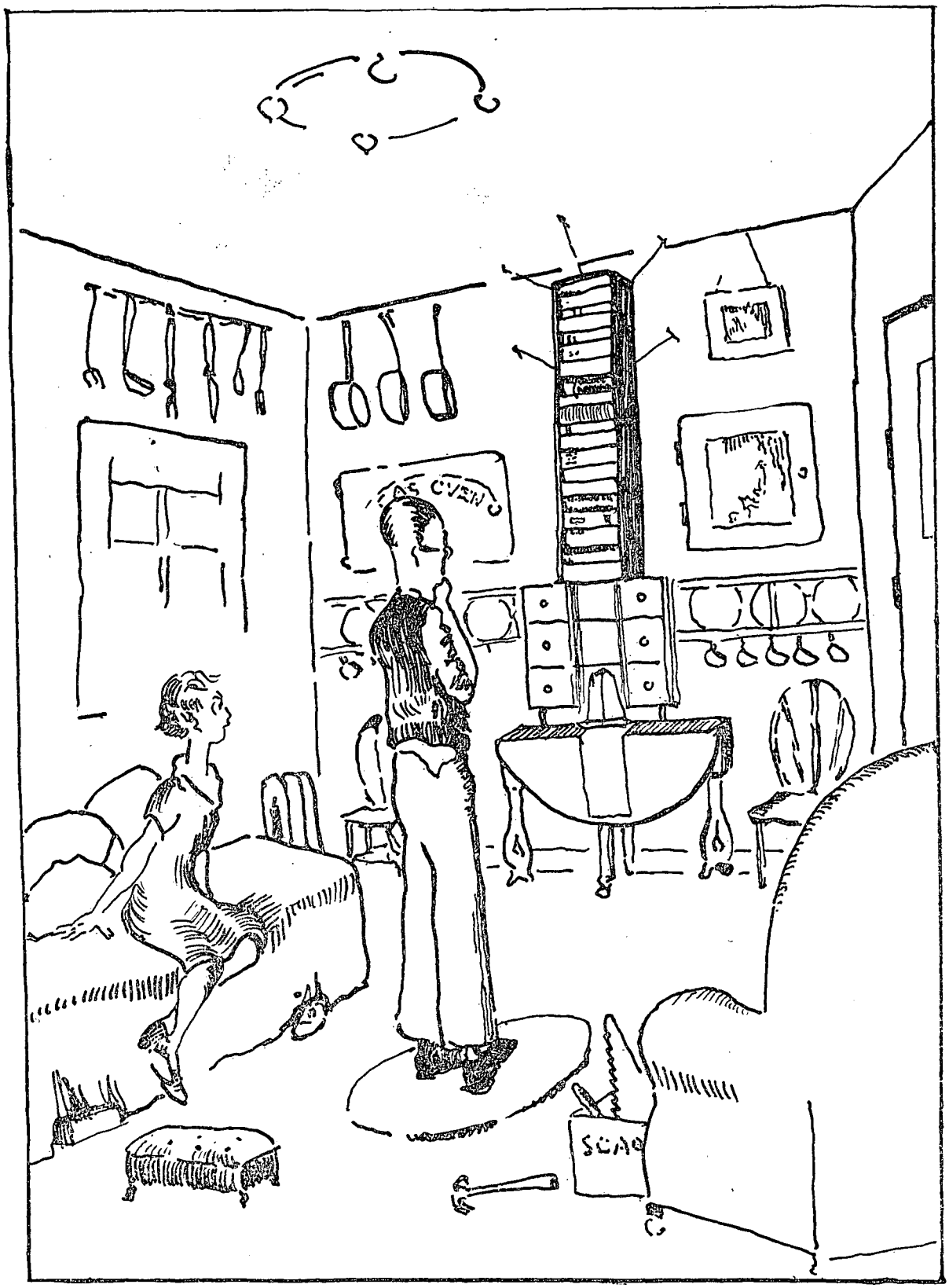

By Lewis Mumford

MODERN INTERIOR

She: Isn't it lucky Dr. Eliot invented the five-foot book shelf?

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THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

November 15
1925

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Georgia Speaks Up

And Begins to Set Her House in Order

By Burr Blackburn

GEORGIA repudiates the charge that she is not interested in the protection of her children. When Governor Clifford Walker signed the child labor bill on August 26, 1925, a silence of twenty years was broken and the state which led the fight against the Twentieth Amendment began the process of setting her own house in order.

The passage of the child labor bill without a vote to spare in either house of the General Assembly is but a symptom of the social awakening that is stirring in this stronghold of states' rights and individual liberty. It is no easy task to explain to the sceptical outsider the transition which is still working far beneath the surface, but is a thrilling reality to those who find great zest in the daily effort to adjust themselves to its movement. They know that a new Georgia is in process of making, a new method of thinking is at work, a new leadership is testing new methods, and they must ask their neighbors for a little patience, and occasionally a word of encouragement.

The ridicule to which Georgia has been subjected has both helped and hindered. Some have recognized the truth upon which most of it is based. Others have been blinded by its glaring exaggeration. All have been hurt to the quick by the unwillingness of outsiders to believe that any good can come out of Nazareth, the lack of sympathetic appreciation of the difficulties under which Georgia is struggling, and of any admission of her many accomplishments.

The passage of this child labor law was a concession to outside criticism. Child labor is not one of the fundamental social problems in Georgia. A state that is 70 per cent rural and agricultural is not exploiting many children in industry or business. Georgia adjusted herself with little difficulty to federal regulation of child labor during the years that it was in effect. Educational, public health, child welfare and governmental reforms which are by way of being accomplished in the not distant future are far more fundamental to the children of Georgia than child labor regulation.

But the concession was well worth the making. It proved the rallying point for the forces of child welfare, resulting in a flank movement that may lead to final victory against the real enemies of childhood. No state ever passed a child labor law backed by such a lobby. Arm in arm with the Children's Code Commission, the women's organizations and all the welfare forces of the state, stood the Commissioner of Commerce and Labor, the Georgia Manufacturers' Association and the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The very closeness of the vote was an added triumph. When Speaker Cecil Neill, a leading candidate for governor, cast the deciding vote, it was a clear indication that the social forces have finally brought child welfare to the front as one of the leading political issues.

Social progress registers last in the legislature in most states, doubly so in Georgia. The constitution makers of 1877 not only locked the state's treasury and threw the key away, but they barred the road to progress in almost every direction so that every needed change has to be attained by the arduous process of submitting a constitutional amendment to the vote of the people. Imagine a constitution that prohibited the use of public funds for education above the grammar school, and turned its government over to uneducated law makers chosen by an ignorant electorate dominated by demagogic political leaders! Against this stone wall the heroes of Georgia

Breaking the silence of twenty years, Georgia has spoken out in a new child labor law which, imperfect as it is, breathes a new spirit that stirs the state. Editorial comment will be found on p. 197.

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have hurled themselves during the last half century. The story of their triumph is written in the bare fact that whereas in 1903 there were ninety-four graduates from public high schools in the state, there were more than eight thousand in 1925! Today the youth of the state are clamoring for higher education, and in every corner there is stirring a new intellectual life.

The political demagogues who used to ride into office on negative appeals to prejudice are no more. Every candidate for the governorship in the approaching contest will stand on a progressive platform. The present governor has been justly proclaimed Georgia's first great educational evangelist in the governor's chair.

Whereas a few years ago a breath of criticism of things as they were in Georgia was condemned as traitorous, today the spirit of self-analysis abounds. Lynchings have been almost eliminated because Georgia has faced the facts about mob law. Brave men in the recent legislature dared to tell the truth about the rural school problem, the juvenile dependency and delinquency problem, the political ring system, and the faults in the organization of government.

Superficially the forces of progress seemed to suffer serious reverses in the 1925 legislature. Tax reform, educational and road bonds, equalization funds for rural schools, juvenile court measures, public health expansion, all met defeat. But there is no gloating by the victorious opposition. In almost every instance they were a minority of the full membership, blocking progressive legislation by filibustering or by taking advantage of the antiquated organization and rules of the General Assembly. They realize that not only their theories, but the legislative machinery by which they were able to thwart the will of the people are under fire and on the defensive.

The women of Georgia are in the background of this movement. Strangely enough, the wife of the governor, Mrs. Clifford Walker, is their recognized leader in her own name. As chairman of a committee on cooperation of the principal statewide women's organizations, she has typified the quiet, patient, determined force with which women will continually demand the right kind of service from government. At her call the women of fifty counties sent to the legislative halls as many posters with signatures from hundreds of citizens demanding "Better schools, better health and better laws for the protection of our children."

THE net gains in the adoption of Georgia's new child labor law are four:

1. Doing away with the granting of exemptions for poverty to children 12 to 14 years of age.
2. Prohibition of night labor by children under 16 in specified occupations.
3. Prohibition of labor by children under 16 in dangerous occupations.
4. Adoption of a modern system of employment certificates, proof of age, and proof of physical fitness.

The only loss was in the striking out of a provision in the old law which prohibited children working as ushers in places of amusement.

The provisions of Georgia's new child labor law compare with those of other states as follows:

1. *Labor is prohibited for children under* 14 *years of age* in or about any mill, factory, laundry, manufacturing establishment or workshop.

Fourteen is the uniform minimum age in practically all the states. Five states set the minimum at 15, and two at 16, but permit varying exemptions. Six states exempt children 12 years of age or over on account of poverty, but Georgia's new law permits no exemptions for poverty.

Occupations covered: Georgia is still one of seven states which do not prohibit children under 14 working in stores. Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia cover all gainful occupations (except work at home), though exemptions are allowed outside school hours.

2. *Hours of labor under* 16. The Georgia child labor law does not regulate hours of labor between 14 and 16. Cotton and woolen mills are prohibited from working any of their employes more than sixty hours a week, but lost time may be made up. This practically nullifies the restriction.

Thirty-six states limit such labor to eight hours a day, and forty-eight hours a week. Three states limit to a nine-hour day. Five others require a minimum week of fifty-four hours.

3. *Night work prohibited under* 16. Georgia prohibits night work under 16 in manufacturing establishments.

Four states make no such provision. Eight states make the same provision. Thirty-five states and the District of Columbia prohibit such night occupation in factories.

4. *Employment certificates.* The Georgia law requires issuance of certificates by school authority before employment in the specified occupations of children 14 to 16 for day work, and 16 to 18 for night work. The modern method of proving age is adopted. The certificate must show that the child is physically fit to follow the employment sought. This evidently leaves physical examination by a physician optional with the issuing officer. There are no educational requirements.

In twenty-two states physician's certificate of fitness is mandatory.

In thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia there is some educational requirement, varying from proficiency in reading and writing to completion of the eighth grade in seven states, the fifth or sixth grade in fourteen states.

5. *Prohibition of work in dangerous occupations.* Such work is prohibited in Georgia under 16 years of age and covers a complete list of occupations including mines, quarries, dangerous machinery, etc., or any place which the state Board of Health may declare dangerous to the life or limb or injurious to the morals or health of children under sixteen.

Four states extend this prohibition to 18 years, underground in mines, and three in quarries.

The new law is not ideal by any means. It is the first forward step taken in twenty years, and no doubt breaks the way for extending its provisions to cover all gainful occupations, regulating hours of labor for children under 16, with the proper physical examinations and educational requirements.

THE extent of child labor in Georgia cannot be ascertained from any available statistics. The census figures on occupied persons ten to sixteen years of age gives a total of 89,000 children. The census takers were instructed to list all persons who were regularly employed at home, and since 70 per cent of Georgia's population is on the farm, no doubt thousands of children were listed as occupied who were working at home and would never be affected by any child labor law. Half of these children were 14 and 15 years of age and would not be affected by the child labor laws in any of the states except seven. Of the 45,000 chil-

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dren ten to thirteen years of age it is safe to say that not more than 10,000 would be affected by the child labor law in the average state.

Several thousands of these are probably at work in the cotton mills due to the fact that the old child labor law made no provision for proof of age and work certificates, and the mill operators have been powerless to prevent parents from lying about a child's age. This has been corrected under the new law which was adopted at the urgent request of the cotton mill men. The remaining children are at work in stores, offices, places of amusement, outside work of various kinds, etc. It is interesting to note that the census report on manufacturing declares that in 1919 there were only 2,074 children under 16 engaged in Georgia manufacturing industries. (These statistics of course were gathered from the manufacturers and not from the homes.)

It is thus seen that Georgia's big problem is that of reaching the child on the farm who is working at home and not attending school. He is to be reached through compulsory school attendance and not through child labor laws. This in turn is affected by provision of proper school facilities in the rural districts, a problem of great difficulty which, however, is being attacked vigorously by Georgia's statesmen and educators. A movement for the establishment of the county unit system of schools, the abolition of separate municipal systems and the creation of a large state equalization fund to supplement the school funds of the poorer counties gained great strength in the recent legislature, and a citizens' movement backed by some of Georgia's leading business men has been formed to carry on an educational campaign in preparation for the next legislature in behalf of education, public health and child welfare measures.

The State Teachers' Association has trebled its membership in the last two years and now has a militant organization with an aggressive legislative program.

The new state school superintendent is one of the younger veterans in the educational field, a man who knows his state, understands progressive educational standards, has the friendship and support of all classes, and affords ideal leadership for the period of action just ahead.

The state Department of Public Welfare, one of the acknowledged leaders in the country, under a woman who is rapidly becoming a national figure, Rhoda Kaufman, has received nation-wide recognition for having made the first thorough study of criminal statistics in the courts and having prepared standards for children's institutions which have been published by the Federal Children's Bureau. This department's appropriation for the next two years has been increased from $20,000 to $35,000, all of which is to be expended in promoting the extension of the child welfare and social work facilities in the counties of Georgia. (Institutions are supported by separate appropriations.)

The state health commissioner has finally won over the enthusiastic support of the entire medical profession, is now building with a $500,000 state appropriation the most modern tuberculosis sanitorium in the country, and would have given an adequate fund for promoting county public health systems but for the state's antiquated tax system. Three governors have given their best efforts to the reform of Georgia's tax system, which limits the state's expenditure for government to $5.30 per capita, the lowest of any state in the Union. A tax classification and segregation plan had a clear majority in the recent legislature (for the first time), and was lost in the jam during the closing days. A host of business leaders are determined to put this reform through.

Georgia is, really, a land of promise, determined to make herself a better home for children.

Julia

JULIA annoyed me excessively. For a messenger to move like a glacier always does annoy me. I want snappy action and keen interest. Then Julia is chunky and her complexion is not good. I prefer that sixteen-year-old girls should be slender—"slips o' things"—and that their skin should be clear and their hair fluffy. Julia's is inclined to be oily. But more than all that, Julia looks incorrigible—a little bold, a little scheming. I never would have hired her.

Julia had been with us about two months when one day she told me that she, too, was writing a story! This was very confusing. I had to square things in my mind somewhat. So I inquired further. As she talked, her face lighted up, and she was a different child. After that Julia and I often talked things over.

Julia had traveled, she told me. She had been to Florida and to California, to New Orleans and New York. When had she made these trips? Oh, in school vacations. Had she gone with her family? Not exactly—she had gone with a very nice young uncle who was a physician and a great traveler. They were more than fond of each other and had had great times going around the country together. Her uncle had friends in many cities—the very best people—and she visited often in their homes. Her face softened as she grew reminiscent.

Really, here was something curious. Julia interested me amazingly. Each morning she gave me a gay little salute as good comrades should. She had a way, wholly unlike a messenger, of saying rather startling things about my work, things that showed understanding, appreciation, sometimes critical judgment. Julia was growing on me. I simply had to know more about this youngster, so I sought out the office manager who makes it her business to know all about the people who work with us.

"Oh, Julia!" she said. "No, I'm afraid we can't keep her much longer. She makes up all sorts of wild stories. Her work is poor. She doesn't pay attention. I really don't know what ails her—though I don't know how you could expect much from her. I found out from the working girls' home where she stays that she was placed there by one of these children's societies. Her mother is no good, lives with a brutal man who doesn't like Julia. The mother is probably weak-minded. Of course, the child has had a fearful bringing up—terribly knocked about. Yes, she has always lived here in the city; all the charitable societies know them—even the 'cruelty'!

"The father? He lives out in that suburb just beyond the Terrace Country Club. He is a doctor, but he doesn't practice. I believe he writes some and has traveled a great deal. It seems that Julia's mother was a maid and he was a student. Oh, no, there was no marriage. She was older than he was. Yes, Julia knows something about her father. Shouldn't he be seen about Julia? Oh, no, we couldn't do that—he is married and has a family!"

NEVA R. DEARDORFF

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The Common Welfare

"NOTHING would make an American child commit suicide," G. Stanley Hall once said, "unless it was the conviction that he was losing control of his parents." His remark was quoted by Miriam Van Waters, referee of the Los Angeles Juvenile Court, at the annual meeting of Survey Associates last month. The unfortunate picture which Hall's remark suggests is the reverse of an equally unfortunate earlier one, when the pride of the parent depended on the completeness of his control. Must the family rest on a balance of power or can the generations be friends? More fundamentally, can they reach an understanding of each other's hopes and purposes?

To discuss such questions as these, the Child Study Federation of America called a first national conference on modern parenthood in New York during the last week in October. Miss Van Waters was one of the leaders brought together for this conference. Educators, physicians, experts of the many varieties whose interests find a focus in childhood, came together to exchange points of view with each other, and to pass on to the hundreds of parents who attended the sessions the best of their information and belief. To be sure, these points of view showed no soothing unanimity. Ethel Puffer Howes, telling of the Institute for the Coordination of Women's Interests which has recently been established at Smith College, prefaced it with her article of faith that now, at last, through the insight of modern psychological and psychiatric study, the material is available to make it possible for every mother who is willing and humble-minded to fit herself to fulfill her complex duty. Dr. Beatrice Hinkle, addressing the same session from the point of view of physician and psychoanalyst, felt that this generation of mothers was winning a new honesty and frankness, and "instead of all women pretending to be devoted mothers because that was the role expected of them by men, numbers have gained the courage to admit that they are not adapted to this role." In either case, the practical deduction was the need for a closer relationship between parent and expert, possibly through some such device as the nursery school.

The significant thread of the conference, however, was the emphasis not upon devices but on personality, the personality of parents as well as children. Modern parenthood is a complicated vocation which must embrace at least a bowing acquaintance with the importance of carrots and codliver oil, posture, and the I. Q. But more important than knowing is being. To give a child the setting of affection and serenity which more than anything else will fit him to win his world, requires that his associates —parents or teachers—have themselves achieved emotional maturity and balance. If they have not, they have no more right, socially speaking, to pass on their own conflicts and bitternesses than they would have knowingly to pass on a crippling disease. Self-reliant, they have no need to bulwark a distrust of themselves by proving their power over others—and equally important, they can provide an atmosphere of detachment and freedom which makes it unnecessary of the child to protect himself by a counter-thrust of egotism. The most important duty of parents is first to be people.

ASIDE from the general sessions which crowded the great ballroom of one of New York's largest hotels with parents, many of whom sat through all three days' meetings, this conference on modern parenthood had two unique features. It was preceded by a series of meetings behind closed doors at which the experts who came to talk to the public had an opportunity to talk with each other and discuss privately their research, planned or in process; and it was followed by a ten-day institute to train leaders of child study groups such as those which the Child Study Federation has been developing in many cities through its thirty-five years of service in this field. The preliminary meetings brought together persons who represented a wide divergence of interests and experience: Lois Hayden Meek, educational secretary of the American Association of University Women; Nellie Perkins, of the College of Home Economics of Cornell University; Mrs. Robbins Gilman, executive secretary of the Women's Cooperative Alliance of Minneapolis; Kate North, state supervisor of the Home Economics Department of Oklahoma; Mrs. W. W. Charters, of the University of Pittsburgh; Mrs. O. H. Avery, supervisor of Home Economics Education of the State Board of Education of Virginia; Alice Loomis of the National Founders' Association of Chicago; Mrs. May Youtz of the Child Welfare Research Station of the University of Iowa; Miriam Van Waters, referee of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles; Jessie Taft, director of the Girls' Aid of Philadelphia; Edna Noble White, director of the Merrill-Palmer School of Detroit, and others, including of course the officers of the Federation itself.

Out of it has come the organization of the Council on Parental Education (which sets itself the aim of acting as a clearing house for experiments in parental education and guidance, with the hope that the various research projects in this field may be submitted to it so that duplication may be avoided and that energy may be spent to the best advantage to relay to the public the findings of the National Research Council in this field, and to formulate qualifications and standards for professional workers in the field of parental education. For the first year Miss White will serve as chairman of the Council, Mrs. Sidonie Gruenberg, director of the Child Study Federation, as chairman of the committee on membership, and Miss Meek as chairman of the organizing committee, and the clerical work will be done by the Child Study Federation at 54 West 74 Street, New York City. It takes more than the best will in the

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world to fit a parent to fulfill his or her dangerous and difficult duty; this new alignment of experts and parents (and many of them belong on both sides of the fence) should reinforce undoubted affection with a kind of distilled experience which heretofore has not been available.

THERE is a heartening thrill in store in reading Burr Blackburn's candid yet exciting interpretation of the new Georgia child labor statute and the fight that lay back of it. First of all the thrill is for those who have struggled for forty years or more, state by state, from ocean to ocean, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf to eliminate child labor.

But they are not the only ones. Everybody who has sensed the currents in the life of the new South will recognize last summer's session of the Georgia legislature, and the forces which played in and out of it for progress, as a new and promising focus of social leadership. Turn to the Life and Letters of Walter Page and read again the chapters which tell of the spread in an earlier decade of popular interest in the common welfare in North Carolina, of the early barn-storming throughout the South by the pioneers for popular education and the rest. Mr. Blackburn's account is more than an echo of these things. Here is the version of the nineteen-twenties. Here concern for human conservation is as deep and rich, but more developed; with a surer instinct for the goals to be aimed at, a larger craftsmanship, a fuller quiver of the arrows of impulse. What has been accomplished in Georgia in 1925, important as it is, has larger significance as a harbinger of things to come in that state and elsewhere. Social workers and others throughout the country who in these post-war years have felt the sag in American idealism can pluck up heart. They can well hail the group of Georgians who have been the yeast in this revival of the social spirit.

THIS hard-won Georgia measure has been heralded in scores of newspaper editorials as evidence that the Federal Child Labor Amendment is forever superfluous, for the states are now taking care of their own children! In many of these expressions, the wish is no doubt the father to the thought; others are merely incautious reprints by newspaper men who have not taken the trouble to scrutinize the Georgian Act. This loose and widespread propaganda on the part of some of the forces arrayed against the federal amendment makes it in order to underscore what Mr. Blackburn says in all sincerity. After pointing out the definite gains in the new statute he writes that it is "not ideal by any means." Moreover, Georgia is one of the fifteen states still outside the birth registration area, and the new certificating clauses will not therefore have teeth until Georgia births are effectively registered. There is no sound certificating without birth registration. Georgia has no comprehensive state school census, or census of manufactures, and is wholly dependent upon the Federal decennial census for facts about its working children. Further, the working hours of children fourteen to sixteen years old remain still unlimited except by the nightwork prohibition from 7:00 P. M. to 6:00 A. M. This leaves a stretch of thirteen hours by day within which girls as well as boys may legally work in woolen and cotton mills. The nominal limit of sixty hours has never been, and is not now enforceable.

The more honor to Mr. Blackburn's accurate analysis of Georgia's this year's gains. May it help check the campaign of misrepresentation which is already in full blast. The issue as between state and federal protection should rest on facts.

SINCE the Supreme Court has declined jurisdiction in her case, Charlotte Anita Whitney stands sentenced under the California criminal syndicalism law to serve from one to fourteen years in jail, on the sole count of membership in the Communist Labor Party. During the case it has become a custom of newspapers and others to refer to Miss Whitney as "a woman of the type of Jane Addams." From coast to coast that characterization carries the picture of a woman of education and refinement, whose life has been spent in effective and courageous service for others, whose motives and idealism are beyond question. This is true, and it is shocking to realize that only a pardon from Governor Richardson can save such a citizen from at least a year in prison. But is it not even more shocking that California still holds on her statute books a law which makes it possible to imprison *anyone* on a similar count? About three hundred members of the I. W. W. have been prosecuted under the criminal syndicalist law of that state; nearly one hundred and fifty have been convicted; seventy-two are in jail or prison at the present time. Not one of these was accused of any criminal act against person or property; the offense charged has been that they belonged to an organization which the state has proscribed as other ages have proscribed Christians, or Protestants or other sects or clans or political groups. For the most part these have been unknown men without money or influential friends. Miss Whitney herself would be the first to sustain the appeal of the American Civil Liberties Union that the popular shock and indignation which is aroused by her case be directed toward wiping out the law itself.

These men have their rights—or should—whether the I. W. W. is good or bad. Austin Lewis of San Francisco has espoused their cause in the courts, a spirited legal fight which now seems to have reached a dead end in the Whitney case. Chester Rowell has been head of a state citizens' committee which has protested against the outrages committed under the law and fought for its repeal without avail before the last two sessions of the legislature. Liberal opinion has been slow to gather head, as part of the general California situation, with a reactionary state administration in the saddle. Yet it was significant that at the California State Conference of Social Work in Sacramento in May, the issue—not of the merits of the I. W. W. or the genuineness of its "new dispensation" which no longer encourages sabotage or violence; but of the demerits of the law as a denial of democracy—was the text for debate,

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and a resolution was passed by a convincing majority calling for repeal. This was significant of the courage and caliber of the conference in the face of an increasingly bitter public opinion. The lines will unquestionably be drawn on this issue at the next session of the legislature.

TO anyone who has been a member of a physician's family the mystic letters G. P., heard with increasing frequency at this time of the year, have a special meaning. They stand for Grateful Patient, and they are applied indiscriminately to the boxes of cigars, the pairs of slippers, the sumptuous gift books and the toys for the children by means of which such a person expresses his gratitude for a help which has passed the limits of a mere professional transaction for a fee. The Wilmer Institute opened a few days ago at Johns Hopkins University is a G. P. on a magnificent scale, a tribute of appreciation and affection to Dr. Wilmer, and through the endowment of his skill, the establishment of the greatest center in the world for research and treatment in the field of diseases of the eye. Started by a woman whose own sight Dr. Wilmer had saved, the original plan was to raise a comparatively modest endowment of $100,000 to make it possible for him to continue research and to conduct his hospital without loss to himself. As evidence of faith in Dr. Wilmer's work heaped up in the form of solid money contributions, that mark was moved on to $1,500,000, to form and endow a permanent institution which would survive the man who had occasioned it. Ultimately the sum became $3,000,000 and the Wilmer Institute opens as a part of John Hopkins University. No truer tribute could be made to the work of a man than the desire to make it possible for him to carry it on in the fullest freedom and with the greatest opportunity and to gather a group of associates in an undertaking which will survive his own working life.

"FACTS," Owen D. Young has said, "are our scarcest raw material." Nowhere is this more apparent than in the broad field of international relations, where ignorance and apathy have long been the rule and enlightened understanding the exception.

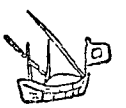
An encouraging step towards replacing facts for prejudice and propaganda has been taken recently by the Foreign Policy Association, which for the past seven years has been urging on Americans the necessity of founding their convictions on established information. Acting on the belief that our thinking on international affairs can be so underpinned with a deep foundation of facts that public opinion may become a sure and constant source of strength, this association has inaugurated a research department with the express purpose of bringing the facts to bear on significant international events of immediate concern.

In order to carry out this work effectively, the Foreign Policy Association has announced an expansion of its research staff, which has now been divided into seven sections, with an expert in charge of each: Western Europe; Central Europe; the Near East; the Far East; Russia; International Organization, including the work of the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labor Office; and International Drug Control. A section on Latin America is also being planned.

The services of this research staff are available to the great national organizations, the universities, the United States Senate, and to newspaper editors through, first, a series of Editorial Information Reports covering the essential fact background of important international questions, and second, through individual surveys undertaken at the request of organizations requiring original research on subjects where data is not readily available. In brief, the Foreign Policy Association is prepared to serve as a clearing house for information on foreign affairs; to supply "the facts" for other groups whose function it is to further international understanding.

The need for such a service has long been apparent. It has been applied in the field of science these many years, with results which are patent. Its application to relations between nations is more than welcome.

Meanwhile a five-year program of research in international affairs is being inaugurated at Harvard and Radcliffe through the gift of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. The Bureau of International Research, to be headed by Professor George Grafton Wilson of Harvard, and including Manley O. Hudson in its membership, has indicated in its preliminary announcements that it does not lack courage: its initial list of subjects for study include The Institution and Operation of Plebiscites; and The Native African Under Self-government, Colonial Adminstration and Mandates—two fields of inquiry where there is blood on the pages of the record and where the interests of great powers are or have been notoriously at stake.



"I HAVE just begun to learn what a juvenile court really is. When I get home from this conference I shall begin to revise my whole court procedure and methods." A juvenile court judge from one of the rural counties of southern Ohio made this remark after the final session of the study course on Juvenile Delinquency conducted by Henry W. Thurston of the New York School of Social Work at the recent session of the Ohio Welfare Conference.

This experiment with short, intensive study courses in connection with the state conference began a year ago with a single course given particularly for small town and rural workers. The sixteen people who took the first course insisted that further opportunity should be provided. This year four courses were arranged, the subjects being: Mental Factors in Social Case Work, given by Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey of the Cleveland Child Guidance Clinic; The Care of Dependent Children, by C. V. Williams of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society; Fundamental Principles of the Case Work Method in Social Work, by Ruth Jones of the Court of Domestic Relations, Cincinnati; and the one on Juvenile Delinquency by Mr. Thurston.

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Each of these courses consisted of five three-hour sessions. A lecture opened each session, followed by discussion of typical case material and particular problems from the students' own experiences. Each study group was limited to twenty-five actual workers or board members invited to attend. The courses are obviously not a short-cut to professional training. They are rather an annual and convenient opportunity for the social worker who is actually on the job and in most cases with limited chance, or none at all, for supplementary study, to brush up on his particular field of work or to gain insight into some allied field.

There appeared to be a real demand for such opportunities. A limit of one hundred was placed on the number who could take the course this year. Ninety-eight of the one hundred who accepted the invitations and paid the extra three dollars appeared a day in advance of the conference to take the courses. Several others came on the first afternoon, hoping that at the last moment an unexpected vacancy might make the course available to them.

Those who took the courses this year represented forty-two cities in thirty-eight of the eighty-eight counties of Ohio. Three judges of juvenile courts, in each case from a rural county where the court is usually the most effective social agency, and twenty-two probation officers represented twenty-two different juvenile courts in the course. The children's field was represented by eight superintendents or matrons of children's institutions, six of which were county homes, one a state institution, and the other a church supported institution doing state-wide work. Thirty family service workers from eighteen communities and thirteen members of the staff of the state Division of Charities were enrolled in some one of the courses.

What about next year? Before the close of the Conference more than one hundred workers applied for invitations to the courses of 1926. A purely tentative list of twelve suggested courses was issued, and the applications indicate that a real demand exists for all of them. If such courses can be arranged with the limit of twenty-five to a group maintained, three hundred workers will take part in the short and intensive study courses at the 1926 Conference. What such study may mean for the future of social work in Ohio remains to be seen. At least it is an experiment worth trying.

LESS than three months after the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu in July a report of its "history, organization, proceedings, discussions and addresses" was lying on editors' desks in New York. Now everybody knows, since Mr. Kipling called attention to the matter, that it doesn't pay to hurry the East, but we submit that the publication of this useful volume of 210 pages is proof positive that when the East and West do meet—again in defiance of Mr. Kipling—things move rapidly. Certainly those who are accustomed to the leisurely arrival of the proceedings of our national bodies are likely to be struck with the celerity with which the Institute's Findings and Publication Committee, headed by Professor Herbert E. Gregory of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, has done its work.

In a brown cover which comes appropriately from what Chester Rowell calls "the brown man's melting pot" (see his review of the Institute in The Survey for Sept. 1), the book contains not only an adequate record of the origin and membership of this new Institute, which may have a role of great importance to play for many years to come, not only a carefully selected group of formal addresses, but a set of business-like summaries of discussion at a number of round-tables which offer a model of conference reporting. Among these will be found tabular digests of immigration laws and other legal provisions affecting aliens in the Pacific countries which make the book valuable for current reference as well as an interesting cross-section of current attitudes.

DURING the mayoralty campaign in New York which will have closed before this issue of The Survey comes from the presses there has been much talk of transportation but little of a problem that lies as close or closer to the daily life of the citizen—the problem of a place to live in decency (most New Yorkers have long since given up hope of comfort) at a price that just doesn't wreck the family budget. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for mayor, did well to make the need of slum clearance a cardinal point in his campaigning, but more immediate significance attaches to the pledge made late in the fight by the Democratic mayor-elect, James J. Walker:

> I shall appoint a Housing Relief Committee that will be thoroughly representative to make a complete survey of the housing situation in New York City. This committee will hold hearings, take testimony and make its report to me, within one year, with recommendations looking:
>
> (a) To immediate relief of existing conditions by the use of existing buildings through their thorough repair and proper maintenance in conformity with the existing laws designed to remove fire and health hazards. During the progress of this investigation I will see that the present Tenement House law, the fire ordinances and the Sanitary Code are enforced in every respect, so that the present buildings which are occupied as homes by the majority of workingmen's families shall be clean and free of all hazards; and
>
> (b) To a plan for action by the city in controlling the method, plan and kind of future dwelling construction within the city.

Aside from the promise to investigate and formulate a constructive plan of housing, which may mean much or little, Mr. Walker makes here one definite pledge to which good citizens will wish to hold him. The Tenement House Committee established twenty-seven years ago by the Charity Organization Society has made its recurrent plea for the adequate staffing and financing of the Tenement House Department, whose duty it is to see that "the present buildings which are occupied as homes by the majority of workingmen's families shall be clean and free of all hazards." The Department not only has failed to grow as it should have grown to take care of its enormously increasing task: it has actually only 28 more employes now than it had in 1902, and 441 *less* than it had in 1910. Meanwhile the built-up area in the outlying boroughs has spread like wildfire; some four-fifths of the tenements which were occupied

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in 1901 are still occupied—and a quarter-century older; and the conversion of houses into tenements goes on apace, creating new problems of control on every hand. Mr. Walker has promised to see that the tenement house law is enforced: that will take money, men and courage.

Of course enforcing an old law which meliorates the condition of still older houses will not alone solve New York's housing problem, nor will investigation and control. In common with every great city, New York must come to a frank realization of the fact that commercial capital operating on a competitive basis is not providing adequate low-cost housing. Unless a direct and vigorous attack on the problem of financing such construction is made by private or public initiative the "buildings which are occupied as homes by the majority of workingmen's families" will continue to lag disgracefully behind present standards of decency, health and amenity.

TWO and a half years ago, on April 9, 1923, the Supreme Court of the United States decided (Adkins vs. Children's Hospital) that the District of Columbia minimum wage law was contrary to the Constitution. Chief Justice Taft, and Justices Holmes and Sanford dissented. Justice Brandeis took no part in the case.

The Supreme Court now holds the Arizona minimum wage law unconstitutional, "upon the authority of Adkins vs. Children's Hospital, 261 U. S. 525." Justice Holmes requests that it be stated that "his concurrence is solely upon the ground that he regards himself bound by" that decision. Justice Brandeis dissents.

Only now is it made known to women who must live by the wages they can earn, that that earlier decision was to be a death blow to state minimum wage laws, present and future. This fact emerges from the decision of October 19 in the Arizona case. It is of evil omen to millions of women wage-earners, one million of them in New York state alone, where women's wages average only half as much as men's. To Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumer's League it seems "a second Dred Scott case."

> That infamous decision [she comments] returned, in the eye of the law, all runaway slaves, wheresoever found, to their owners. This decision returns, in fact, the unskilled, the unorganized, the inexperienced, the non-English speaking the elderly, all whose working power is abated by industrial fatigue or by industrial injuries, to the unbridled control of the most powerful as, also, of the meanest exploiters. The American wage-earning woman's constitutional right to starve is reaffirmed, and extended to the states.
>
> These decisions are without justice and without mercy. Nor is there agreement of legal authority where the Chief Justice and Justices Holmes, Sanford and Brandeis have all registered dissent.

Minimum wage legislation is by no means disposed of with these two decisions. The voice of the legal profession is uttered with mass and weight in a volume just issued by the New Republic under the title: The Supreme Court and Minimum Wage Legislation: Comment by the Legal Profession upon the District of Columbia cases. In it are collected signed articles *pro* and *con* from fifteen legal publications of the highest standing, including the Harvard Law Review, the Yale Law Journal, the Columbia Law Review, the Virginia, Kentucky and New York Law Journals, and the Law Reviews of the Universities of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois and California, and others.

The struggle may be long to restore to American wage earning women that power to express their will and their conscience, through representation on wage boards, which is enjoyed by women in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and all of Canada except the three non-industrial maritime Provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. But our income taxes perennially remind us, both that the Supreme Court has reversed itself, and that within a dozen years the Constitution has been amended.

THE California plan for adult education formulated at the conference at Asilomar last summer under the leadership of Ethel Richardson, assistant state superintendent of public instruction [see The Survey, Oct. 1, 1925, p. 43] was adopted by the annual convention of county, city and district superintendents at Pasadena in October. One session of the convention was devoted to the presentation and discussion of various phases of adult education. In its resolutions the convention recognized the adult education program as the most important educational movement in the state. The Extension Department of the University of California and the Library Association, the two agencies cooperating with the public schools, have also adopted the program.

Two regional conferences, one in Los Angeles and one in the Bay District are being organized. Much experimental work is going forward. Short, "exploratory" courses in literature, general science, astronomy and current events have been organized in two of the Los Angeles high schools.

The main library in Los Angeles will be the first to designate one librarian to make a study of the patrons of the library and their reading habits, in an attempt to discover whether people really know what they want to read, and to help them if they do not. Later, groups of patrons having similar tastes will be urged to form classes, under teachers supplied by the public school, to carry on their chosen study.

An Adult Education Week was recently held at Tulare. David Mackaye, director of the work there, and Elmer Jones of Long Beach have sent out questionnaires in their respective communities, asking, "What do you want to know?" Class work will be offered on the basis of the replies received, which already range from the Einstein theory to the religions of ancient Egypt.

The California plan, the spirit of which Miss Richardson presents in her article on p. 214, is no mushroom growth. It is the natural "next step" after an intelligent program of immigrant education. At present a sort of side show of the crowded public highschools, it may lead toward some sort of "people's colleges" which will actually bridge the gap between education and experience and solve the problem of the bleak commercialism of modern life.

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SOCIAL PRACTICE

Behavior Problems in Probation Officers

MANY lay people and some judges still believe that juvenile court cases can be handled by the widow of a ward captain, or a repressed old maid; they are impressed by the kindliness of the patronizing probation officer who cuddles a child and calls her pet names; they are entertained by the wealthy society leader whose cases serve as after-dinner stories; they acquiesce in the appointment of a broken-down politician, too tired to run an elevator; they receive the unsuccessful man or woman who complacently prefers social work because it seems easy; they accept the religious fanatic who sermonizes, or the woman "pray-er" whose case-work is much prayer and no action; and they thrill to the sentimentalist reciting the colorful sex stories of her wards.

Many workers such as these, with no educational equipment, no social training, no innate love for their jobs, and no comprehension of the first principles of child behavior, compare, in their relationship to probation, with disease germs to the body—devastating and destructive.

Educationally, workers with behavior cases are much better equipped in 1925 than they were in 1915, although only 27 out of 168 courts, according to our last year's interesting report on probation for women and girls, claim to maintain one hundred per cent standards of education which, as always, means increased capacity for observation and understanding. Every judge owes it to his conscience to appoint only the well-equipped, the man or woman with a good educational background, which presupposes no limitation of mental resources. If the probation officer is limited educationally he will not have the capacity to meet the often staggering problems of others less gifted than himself.

But today (shameful as it is to say) children are the victims of ignorant probation officers who operate without physical examinations and mental and psychiatric diagnoses. First offenders, with hopeful possibilities, holding in their hearts the love of something good, in their hands the ability to earn a living, are housed in institutions to consummate the delinquency so impulsively begun—all because their probation officers should be driving motor trucks, doing housework, or sewing seams. We subject our probationers to intelligence tests. We hesitate to plan anything until we know the exact mental rating of each child, and yet we employ, to work out a child's destiny, men and women whose "I. Q.'s" rate alarmingly low. Fearful of radicalism, led by either sentiment or politics, we shut our eyes to these important educational requirements, and because of our own inertia we are often compelled to close our lips tight over our own secret conviction that probation is bunk.

Granted native intelligence, we must demand social training as well. The chief probation officer of a neighboring state innocently demonstrated one type of background. In answer to our question as to his previous training he naively replied, "Me? Oh, hog raisin' was my business." And his case can be duplicated, in degree, all over the country. If we were to ask one hundred probation officers regarding their training in case-work methods we would undoubtedly hear all about the Sunday school class she taught for years, the Girl's Friendly Society she presided over, his experience with the Boy Scouts, his amateur baseball team, and their complacent "You can see from my experience how well I understand children."

BUT a college degree plus social training means nothing to a child's future unless accompanied by a sympathetic and understanding manner of approach. Go into many juvenile courts over the country and as you walk down the halls you will hear "Tell me the truth—do you hear? Come clean now, or I'll send you away. Come across or you'll go to the Reformatory," and other confidence-inspiring threats.

The old, unsympathetic manner (not yet extinct) is inspired by animus, a crippled vision, threats, self-justification —always so comforting—and an absolute loss of memory of one's own adolescence. Didn't we thrill to the sensuous Blue Danube as our wards do to the Charleston? Didn't we star-gaze with one-arm drivers? Now, be frank, didn't we have all the actuating desires of adolescence, unchanged, except in degree and name?

Imagine the psychological effect upon the sensitive mind of a child, up against the law, when she is confronted by an ignorant adult blissfully unconscious of the fact that nothing is so fundamentally important as the effect of his manner of approach during the first interview. This blundering officer fails to appreciate the fact that the child's ideas of justice, her responsibility to the laws of social conduct and morality are being molded as she sits there, impressionable and susceptible. Nobody can compute, except possibly the 1930 psychiatrists and penologists, the disastrous effects that must result from an unsympathetic, hurried, third-degree interview, cast before the child in adult terms of hatred and intolerance.

Many complex factors contribute to form the attitude of the probation officer—her education and training, the standards of conduct which were taught her as a child, the capacity for reading and observation and the subsequent realization that adolescence is not a mood, but a condition. Chronological age is of no consequence but no mental old-maid should attempt to handle a girl delinquent. She may be sixty and love youth—she may be thirty and fail to understand the ecstatic thrills of adolescence. Other requisites to the worker's attitude of mind are definite ideas of God and the power to appeal to the child religiously; her ability to ignore the non-essentials, such as plucked eyebrows which carry a new curve each day, cheeks that register a high temperature, lips colored to fit each mood. Her attitude must convey serious concern over the

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essentials; the character make-up of her girl; what she *is* rather than what she *does*.

Sometime during its career each court employs a probation officer who is filled with animus. Can't I remember one dominating female whose eyes snapped, back straightened, whole body became taut with anticipation when a bedraggled girl was brought in? Intolerant toward the weakness of youth, vindictive, with no emotional control, hating anything young, repeating boring platitudes, this probation officer sat there threatening a child who was sick for lack of care.

But the old type is rapidly passing. Many of our 1925 probation officers are poised, emotionally stable, intuitive, and intelligent and because of their understanding they make adolescence a wholesome rather than a sordid memory.

Particularly with girls is it important that the women probation officers have sane ideas on sex—for after all, the sex phase is only a part of the general problem, not a classifying index of the case. It is much more illuminating to know what caused the general break in morale than to tabulate the number of sex irregularities. The passing from the affectionate to the passional stage is unimportant to the girl and almost inevitable. Our sex delinquent needs the services of a woman who believes that, after all, sex is a beautiful and not an abhorrent thing; and who realizes that a sermon to Mary at 10 A. M. about sex indulgence will not control her physical urge at 11 P. M.; one who refrains from lectures and sentimentalism and immediately seeks a substitution. One of my girls, after listening to me nonchalantly, shrugged her shoulders expressively and drawled out "Well, what have you to offer as a substitute?" Impertinently as it was said, this girl sounded the keynote of social service—substitution for the sex urge and its indulgence.

The curious probation officer, who asks unnecessary sex questions and absorbs stimulation from the stories of her delinquents; the officer, married or single, who is shocked into an unsympathetic attitude at records of promiscuity; the person who uses "ruined," "fallen," "common prostitute," and other classifying terms and who believes that a girl can never come back after she has been immoral, is rapidly passing into the annals of history and we don't want her to hesitate on her way. The fight between the urge and artificiality will always exist, and it cannot be handled effectively by the woman who herself believes that sex is sin—for, after all, sin is decidedly passé and maladjustment has taken its place.

AND then comes that most elusive quality—personality, a word little understood by the probation officer of 1915, but a most telling and forceful factor in her equipment. So important, in its effect on the child, that we assign cases, not geographically, but according to the personality of the probation officer and the child to be affected.

Ten years ago we knew little of the effect of one personality on another. The judges, appointing their probation officers, never discussed in solemn conference, as we do now, the various types of personality: the inferiority complex type, harmful to the child; the puritanical soul saver, humorous to the boy or girl; the ego-centric type, interested in her own effect upon the child; the paranoid, antagonizing her ward by suspicion; the inadequate personality, colorless and ineffective.

Politics, friendship, civil service, hang-overs, all contribute their share to the appointment of emotionally unstable men and women. Totally unfitted for the task by their own personality defects, these badly selected appointees always attribute a failure to the offender's inability to make good—never to their own lack of control. Characteristic of their kind is their bromidic and unconsciously apologetic statement, "Johnny didn't make good"; the illuminating and hopeful words "I failed on that case" never pass their lips.

It is such as these who advocate what we call "unsocialized procedure": boys handcuffed on their way to the industrial schools (and to me a runaway is much more preferable); girls taken from the police courts to the juvenile division in a patrol; children often detained in jail (I'll whisper that this is still done); public hearings and enforced detention visits of weeks; indiscriminate commitments of the normal and subnormal to penal institutions where the children sit with folded hands, denied their earning capacity; with minds dulled by embitterment and association; with imaginations stimulated by the sex stories of other inmates; with hearts denied their normal love life.

If each group of probation officers was to be classified according to their predominating weaknesses and personality defects, they would present as baffling behavior problems as the young offender himself.

There is the worker, man or woman, who suffers from an inferiority complex (it is always the other fellow who has one). This probation officer may develop into a boss, a pessimist, a detailist, smothering her ward's development under a covering of unimportant demands. Many and varied are the worker's methods of compensating—each expression disturbing and disruptive to the child's development.

There is the puritanical probation officer—the would-be soul-saver, who works on the theory that child offenders are damned and that all immorality is sin. This blunderer forgets that many of our boys and girls are natural little animals, unerringly following their instincts. She fails to realize that while the religious appeal is strong, one cannot give a child a big dose of religion some busy morning in the office. She uses God's name as a threat, not as a blessing, and ignores the fact that a consciousness of God must be developed gradually, building first a psychological background if the religious appeal is to make a lasting impression.

Her records abound with unprofessional allusions and detailed emotional reactions of the child. Imitative always and desiring to do what the probation officer seems to expect, our girl or boy momentarily responds to the religious appeal of the worker. But our soul-masseuse elicits only a fleeting, emotional response, for no fundamental change can be affected upon an emotional appeal alone. She forgets that time (months of it) and an intelligent plan of treatment constitute probation. Because of her own weakness the contacts between herself and her probationer prove ultimately negative or injurious. The only hopeful aspect of the puritanical personality is that very often the child herself, blessed with a sense of humor, refuses to take her probation officer's religious manoeuvers seriously.

The ego-centric type, interested solely in herself, an egoist, a boss, loves the work because of the opportunity it gives for expansion of her ego. She drags children into court to advertise her own importance, doing everything to further emphasize her position of authority.

Listen in on the interview of an ego-centric probation officer and you will shudder over the effect this personality

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must have upon the shrinking soul of a child, up against the law. Loud and noisy questions, the bombastic "I, I, I," working overtime, alarming threats and a dogmatic plan of treatment robs the child of all initiative and instills into the offender nothing but fear, a very wobbly foundation for constructive probationary work. In the business world this type of man or woman may succeed but the social worker's world deplores such an appointment.

And the probation officer with paranoid traits! Suspicious of everything, particularly the child's motives, crying out "Don't you try to put anything over on me," this absolutely ineffective show-off asserts her superiority and builds up her own self-esteem at the expense of that of the child. An intelligent probation officer realizes that above all else a child must retain her self-respect. Every plan, every thought of the worker must center around the fostering of this important attribute. A paranoid personality, by her constant suspicions, her failure to estimate the essentials, her ingrown methods of thinking, inevitably produces an unwholesome and destructive effect upon the adolescent boy or girl under her care.

Not many courts escape the probation officer with the inadequate personality. Unequipped to cope with life, sentimental and sweet, this kind of person often seeks court work as a refuge from the more intensive competition encountered in the business world. Spineless, lacking initiative, this worker is of no use except to form initial contacts with backward, frightened children. It is true she is the most beloved of the group for she cuddles and humors her ward. She is timid and afraid of alienating the child or offending her parents, and lacking forcefulness, she fails inevitably and miserably. Probation, to her, means a pleasant contact, polite conversation and a graciously suggested plan of treatment. Just as sensible would it be for a physician, with no medicine case, to make a polite morning call, exchange amenities with his patient and confidently expect a cure. The child, quick to sense this weakness, forms the bad habit of frequent, pleasant calls at court and strengthens, by contrast with the probation officer's weakness, the personal confidence she has in her own individual, unchanging line of behavior.

Hurriedly, we pass from these tragic cases of maladjusted probation officers and children to the socialized procedure which prevails at the present time in many progressive courts; where childrens' cases are heard unofficially; where case histories present the findings of scientific experts and detailed environmental and family history reports are as minute as a physician's chart; where a consideration is given to personality; where the child is protected from publicity. These proceedings are inspirational, both to the public and to the child himself.

Contributing to the almost spectacular change in court procedure, personnel, and attitude of mind, are many factors, slow of growth but influential. Judges, becoming more socialized, have insisted that humane procedure be followed; probation officers, unsuited, untrained, uneducated, with personality defects, are turning over their desk keys to socially-minded workers with educational backgrounds and vision.

And because technique is synonymous with education and training, probation is beginning to live and breathe and fulfill our hopes.

MARY EDNA MCCHRISTIE

Are Ex-Soldiers People?

IN its claims-work and in its work for families of disabled soldiers the American Red Cross has done a good job and a useful one. But here and there people are now beginning to ask whether the family case work for disabled soldiers' families could not now be handled by the normal case work agency of their community. Inevitably the need for such service is diminishing while the maintenance of two case-work agencies means a double overhead expense, as well as a certain overlapping of effort which might be saved.

In most communities there have been three stages in the gradual "evolution" of the ex-soldier into a plain citizen, as seen from a social work viewpoint. Immediately after the war the Red Cross agreed to handle all cases involving any ex-soldier, and asked that all such cases be referred to them. This was stage number one. A little later, the Red Cross decided that it could take care of only those cases in which the family problem was due to army service, and asked that only these cases be referred to them. This was stage number two. Still later, the Red Cross decided that it could take care of only disabled soldier problems, and asked that only those families in which the problem was due to the soldier having been disabled in service, be referred to their organization. This was the third stage in a logical and natural contraction of service on the part of the Red Cross, doubtless based on the hypothesis that all of the returned soldiers, except those who were physically or mentally disabled, had received ample help in getting readjusted.

The war has been over, now, for almost seven years. Is the day not almost here when the family problems of disabled soldiers may be handled by our own normal family service society? Is it right to burden the Red Cross any longer with this part of our case-work job? Is it fair to our community to ask them to maintain two case-work setups if one can do the job just as efficiently and more economically?

Those who believe that the Red Cross should continue its case-work for families of disabled soldiers usually argue somewhat as follows:

First, there is the mental attitude of the disabled soldier. He may feel more willing to cooperate with the Red Cross worker than with a case-worker from the Associated Charities or Family Service Society. He feels, let us say, that the former represents his government, while the latter represents "charity."

Second, if a claim is to be filed with the government for compensation or hospitalization, the Red Cross is familiar with the evidence required, is kept informed by its national headquarters of the latest legislation and most recent rulings, and is therefore in a better position than any other agency to get the claim speedily adjusted.

Third, the accumulated experience of the Red Cross in handling the problems of ex-soldiers is a valuable asset in dealing with each new case.

Fourth, the family service work of the Red Cross is supported by the public because they believe it is necessary. If this work were absorbed by the case-work agency the public would not increase its support to that organization in proportion to what it had been giving to the Red Cross; and consequently the normal case-work agency would find itself

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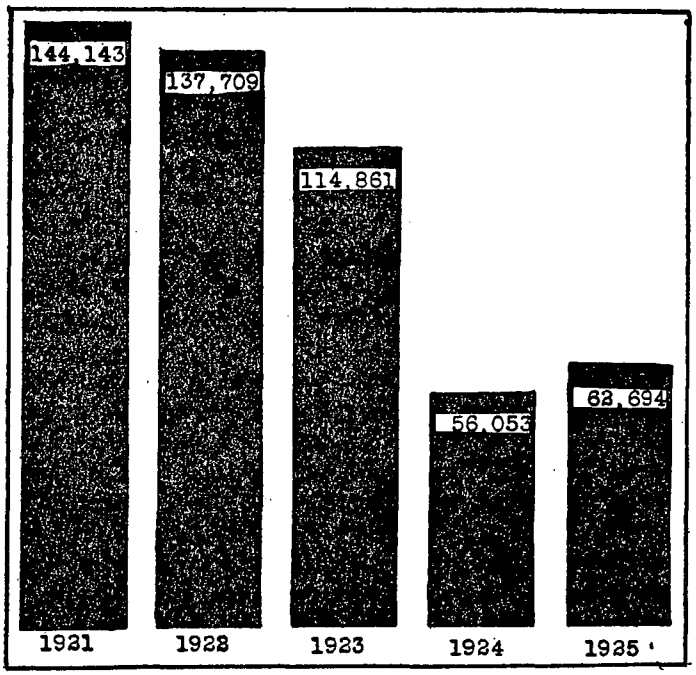
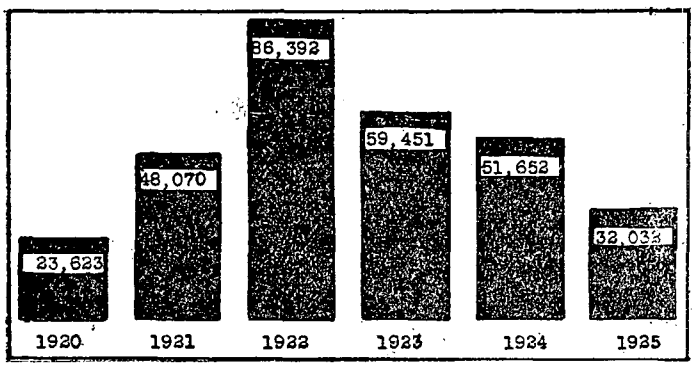


EX-SERVICE MEN OR FAMILIES ASSISTED BY RED CROSS CHAPTERS—AVERAGE PER MONTH



TOTAL ADMISSIONS OF WAR VETERANS TO GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS SINCE 1920. THE FIGURE FOR 1925 IS BASED ON THE FIRST SIX MONTHS

financially unable to take on the extra case-workers required to do the extra work.

If an open discussion were being held, it is very likely that we would hear these four statements answered somewhat as follows:

Dr. A, well known psychiatrist, rises to ask in regard to the first reason, "Is the mental attitude of an ex-soldier essentially different from that of other citizens with whom he has been associating for the seven years since the war ended? If all case-work in the community were being done by the normal case-work agency, would the soldier not be just as ready as other clients to cooperate with the case-worker who was trying to help him and his family? After all, wouldn't it be a matter of 'proper contact' on part of the case-worker?"

Then Mrs. B, chairman of the local Red Cross Chapter, says with reference to the second reason, "So far as the filing of claims is concerned, this could still be done by the claims-section of the Red Cross. It is only the family visiting—the case work—that we were suggesting be turned over to the regular case-work agency. However, if it were deemed necessary to keep the family work and the claims work undivided, no doubt the case-work agency would not find this very much more difficult to master than other public allowance with which it is continuously dealing, such things as mothers' pensions, workmen's compensation, court awards, and the like.

Mrs. C, case-supervisor of the Associated Charities, rises next to say in regard to the third reason, "The accumulated experience of the Red Cross in handling problems for ex-soldiers' families could probably be carried over to the case-work agency which absorbed its case-work by transferring some of the case-workers. There is also the question as to whether or not the 'accumulated experience' in this field of work has been very different from the 'accumulated experience' of the regular case-work agency. Many would say there was little or no fundamental difference."

Then Mr. D, a business man who is on the executive committee of the Red Cross, says in regard to the fourth reason, "If the people of our community can be shown that the transfer of family case work from the Red Cross to the normal case work agency means equally efficient service at a smaller cost, they will be for it and the work will be adequately supported."

Whatever the relative weight of these arguments, it must be remembered that in the natural course of events the family case work of the Red Cross *will* be passed over to the regular case-work agency of the community. The real question is "When should this absorption take place?"

From its very nature, work for disabled soldiers' families is a steadily diminishing job. The farther we get from the war, the fewer the number of unadjusted ex-soldiers. And as time rolls on, the fewer disabled soldiers there will be whose readjustment problems require the service of a case-worker.

Statistics compiled by national headquarters of the Red Cross show that in 1921 the total number of cases being handled by its chapters averaged 144,143 per month. In the first six months of 1925 the monthly average had dropped to 62,694, a decrease of over 50 per cent.

A glance at the figures on the admission of disabled soldiers to government hospitals throws another sidelight on the steadily diminishing volume of the work for disabled veterans. The peak year was 1922, when the total admissions reached 86,392. On July 2, 1925, the number of disabled soldiers in Government hospitals was only 22,337. This is a decrease of almost 75 per cent from the high record of three years ago.

The Veterans Bureau reported on July 8 that a total of 1,001,932 compensation claims had been filed to date by disabled soldiers, or soldiers who believed themselves disabled. This means that approximately 21 per cent of all men who were in the service during the World War have already filed compensation claims. This makes us wonder if we have not almost reached the end of our job of helping the disabled soldier to file his claim.

It would seem, therefore, that the disabled soldier problem is rapidly being cleared up, and that from now on we might logically expect the amount of service required in this field to continue to decrease in volume. How small should we wait for the job to get before we agree to relieve the Red Cross of its case-work for the disabled soldiers' families? When will it be proper to take the fourth step in the evolution of the ex-soldier into an ordinary citizen?

In the latest statement of its policy on "Red Cross and Community Responsibility to ex-service men and women"

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(April 5, 1924). The National Red Cross emphasizes that it has a "continuing obligation" to the ex-service men, and goes on to say:

"The best interests of the disabled men are served when treatment and consideration of them as a group requiring special attention is replaced as soon as possible by service to them through the normal processes and agencies of community life. This transfer should come as soon as good social treatment permits after the man has secured the full benefits due him because of his war disability."

CARTER TAYLOR

Family Workers and Food

UNTIL family case workers have a fundamental appreciation of the science of dietetics they will be unable to vouchsafe the most efficient use of the community's money, on behalf of the agency that is spending it, and the family that is using it. This is not a request that every social worker be a dietitian—that is impossible and unnecessary. Even though the agency has a dietitian on its staff or has access to the services of one maintained by an independent source, such knowledge on the part of the social worker is essential. The dietitian will never be able to take over the whole problem of a family which requires her services, and in those cases which she actually visits, there will be the need of the social worker to relate her recommendations to the rest of the family situation. And what about those workers in agencies and even communities where dietitians are conspicuous by their absence? If the elemental principles of dietetics are to be applied to the family's case in districts such as these, they must be drawn from the understanding of the social worker. Few physicians possess either an adequate knowledge or appreciation of the subject.

What does the social worker usually do when she is confronted with the need of computing a family's food budget? She knows the makeup of the family, the number of persons, their ages, occupations and general physical conditions, together with the health and industrial history of the group. She has at her disposal the formula arrived at by the dietetic organization, bureau, or council which prescribes so much in dollars and cents for each member of the family according to age and sex. Opposite the name of each member she sets down the amount, totals the figures, and presto, she knows just what the family needs! Certain variations are permitted according to the number in the family and the physical condition of each member, whereby it is decided whether they shall receive the maximum or minimum allowance. However, except for very narrow limits the computation is made according to formula and the job is done. We do not know the meaning of the formula. We do not know how it is derived and therefore we cannot interpret it either to the family or to ourselves. We assume that it is scientific and adequate and that is enough for us. We give the amount which it specifies and unless the recipients complain that they are not receiving enough we turn our minds to other things.

Certainly the relief worker should have a speaking acquaintance with the science of food values and bodily needs which lies behind that formula. Unless we are trained to recognize abnormal food habits we cannot be expected to undertake preventive measures. The limitation of funds under which most of us are working, and the fact that even the most adequate budgets which we may allow are based on minimum standards, make it imperative for us to have an appreciation of costs. Knowledge of costs in relation to food involves an understanding of a properly balanced diet for the maintenance of normal bodily health and vigor. As the income grows smaller the proportion of the budget expended for food grows larger. Many times the family is influenced by tradition in its food purchases and these are often expensive not only in terms of money but also in proportion to the returns they afford the body in nutritive value. It is then the duty of the social worker to attempt to change the food habits of the client.

When the problem is one of disease the physician must, of course, be consulted. Such afflictions as diabetes, nephritis, ulcer, hypertension and hyper- and hypothyroidism involve proper diets as a part of their treatment. In such cases the social worker with a knowledge of food and its relation to disease can be of inestimable value; indeed, she can be the deciding factor in successful treatment.

One of the commonest conditions that the relief worker encounters in her dealings with families near or below the poverty line is malnutrition or undernutrition. In such cases, of course, she must consult the physician. However, with the necessary knowledge at her command, she can often determine by judicious questioning whether or not the condition is due to faulty or improper feeding. She is thus the better equipped to aid the physician by presenting to him an intelligent account of the food habits of the family.

The whole question of food in its relation to normal family health involves also an understanding of the bearing of the physical factors surrounding the home. A light, sunny, clean and well kept dining room stimulates us; it makes the food more palatable. The reverse may be even more true. Dirty, ill-smelling, crowded and ill-kept homes are as little conducive to good food habits as they are to anything else that is normal. The social worker is, of course, interested in seeing that a clean home is maintained even though she may not approach the problem particularly from the food point of view. A little consideration of the relationship of the two and their bearing on specific health conditions in the family will undoubtedly inject a more vigorous attitude in the remedying of them. The best cook will be handicapped by a lack of proper facilities. The saying is an apt one that we give the food that goes into the pot and the coal that is under the pot but we neglect to give the pot itself. Clearly without the latter, which we may construe in general terms, we cannot expect the maximum benefit from money expended in relief.

Having become firmly convinced of the need of dietetic instruction for social workers, the writer was fortunate in being able to persuade Frances Stern, chief of the food clinic of the Boston Dispensary, to outline and deliver a short and intensive course for the benefit of the workers of District Service, the family welfare department of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston. The organization employs a dietitian but with a case load of nearly 1,500 it is manifestly impossible for her to give the necessary amount of service.

Because of the lateness of the season the course had to be brief and intensive. It was divided into seven lectures, covering the reasons why the social worker should consider food as an important factor in family life; the composition and needs of the body and the (*Continued on page 225*)

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COMMUNITIES

Unsocial Workers

JOE MADONIA was being discussed by the case conference on delinquency problems. Joe was fourteen and had been referred to the behavior clinic by the visiting teacher at the request of the classroom teacher. Joe was known as a "tough guy" in his neighborhood. His mother had visited the school in desperation, and his teacher, while recognizing his mental ability, found herself unable to cope with the conduct problems he presented. She had seen him change from a reasonably law-abiding member of the school to a troublemaker within and without the class.

There were many questions from the social workers present. It was brought out that Joe was a member of a gang known as the Grant Alley Kids, a group of boys living near him. This gang had committed various depredations on local shop keepers. In fact, as Joe admitted to the psychiatrist, stealing food from a store and avoiding detection was a prerequisite to gang membership.

In the plan which was presented by the psychiatric social worker for Joe's case, it was provided that careful supervision of his leisure time be arranged, and, in order to free him from the malign influence of the Grant Alley Kids, he was to be given a newspaper route which would occupy practically all of his free time outside of school. For any hours remaining he was to be attached to various activities in a settlement some distance from his home.

Considerable discussion followed as to whether it might not be better to concentrate effort on the gang as a group rather than on the problem of Joe apart from the gang. It was suggested that at least the problems of the gang and that of Joe be treated together. But the psychiatric social worker argued that the problem of the Grant Alley Kids was a group problem, a leisure-time problem, belonging to somebody else, a community problem, while Joe's problem was a behavior one, and so directly in her field and that of the visiting teacher. And that was that!

The case of this Joe, and of many other Joe's, is an illustration of the absurdity of attempting one form of treatment in situations in which the problem of the individual is so much a part of the problem of the group. Joe cannot be separated for long from his neighbors of his own age. Case workers come and case workers go but Joe and the Grant Alley Kids go on, and the possibility of withdrawing the lad permanently from so natural a relationship is remote. These play-group relationships approach the relationships of the family in intensity and influence on the individual. When as much attention has been given them as has been given the family, it may be that we will remove the child from their influence, as we do in the case of the family, only when all other efforts have failed.

The community and the individual aspects of a problem may well be unseparable. The behavior of one lad is so intimately bound up with the family standards, with the activities of the gang, with general community interests, that a social worker in the case work field, if she hopes to get very far in the development of personality, must necessarily recognize the community aspects of her particular job. Incidentally she must be able frequently to utilize some of the methods of a community worker. Family case work societies are evidence of the foregoing statement. Many of their activities, many of the movements they have sponsored and placed under other auspices, have been due to a recognition of this interrelationship.

On the other hand, a community worker has frequent occasion to relate her work to that of the family case worker. She is basing her organizing work on needs which the group feel and interests which have been aroused among the people with whom she works. These needs and interests are a better basis for group work when they are founded on a conviction arrived at through contacts with actual cases and local situations. Such contacts are frequently best provided by social workers doing some form of family case work.

There are numerous other aspects of this interrelationship which might be stressed. The community worker constantly unearths situations in which the case worker may be needed. The activities of the two, indeed the philosophy of the two, might be said to be reciprocal. To a considerable extent their technique is similar. Both must understand interviewing; both must recognize the importance of investigation; both must get individuals to recognize needs and help them to meet those needs. The case worker is primarily interested in the individual in this process. The community worker is primarily interested in a number of individuals recognizing the same need and working it out together. Both the community worker and the case worker need each other's point of view if social work is to provide leadership in the solution of social and economic problems.

But are these interrelationships recognized? In the August number of The Survey, Paul Kellogg points out in discussing the Denver Conference the enormous power certain propaganda groups had in Denver as compared with the influence of social workers. To a certain extent this has been due to the limited understanding of the field social workers have had and to the attitude of extreme specialization which they have felt toward their work.

Recently in a group of eight Young Women's Christian Association secretaries in towns of from five to fifteen thousand population in which there were Salvation Army Corps, only four knew the names of the Salvation Army officer in their towns. A worker of the National Catholic Welfare Council did not know the name of the community chest director in her home town of fifty thousand people. The director of a playground during the past eight years did not know the names of any of the employes in a case-working agency facing the playground where she was located, nor had she heard of the existence of the agency in spite of the fact that a number of the most difficult problems of the agency used the playground for their leisure-time activities.

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On the other hand, it might be added that in spite of the fact that some of these cases were behavior cases, none of the case workers made the acquaintance of the director of the playground. Community center workers occasionally insist that they are not social workers. Many a recreation worker has little realization of the various other social work techniques which might be called in to his assistance to make his work more complete. An occasional settlement worker still has a feeling that all social workers must be "charity organization" workers and therefore leaves them severely alone.

Social work is in an experimental stage. Its extreme specialization is hardly justified from the standpoint of techniques developed. Moreover all the data available seem to indicate that there is much more transfer of workers from one form of social work to another than would be possible were social workers as highly specialized as we are occasionally made to believe. We are not ready in social work to go much further than to train a generalized social worker who will have some one or two techniques in which he will be especially competent. Preparation of a student highly skilled in this or that form of social work, who has little or no understanding of what the whole process is about, has been in part responsible for the fact that social workers as a group have not taken a more important place in social engineering.

Some of our conferences of social work seem to be stressing the special aspects of the field rather than the basic fundamentals. It is natural that people who are in the same line of work should regard these conferences as opportunities to become more intelligent about the details of their own job. At a recent conference several workers were heard to say that they went to the conference conscious of a certain highly specialized attitude and came back even more conscious of it. This might be all to the good if it were also possible for them to say that they came back from the conference with a greater sympathy for the fundamental work in which all social workers are involved, with an increased professional drive as a social worker. The multiplication of national associations for specialized techniques in the field of social work has gone so far that one would hardly be surprised to find a National Association of Telephone Operators in Social Work Agencies with their annual conference in July on a snowbank in Montana and a strong movement within their ranks to adopt a uniform, pension plan, and whatever would be the telephonic equivalent of a standard case load.

Is there room for so much specialization? Certainly the average rural county in the United States, if it sees the need of any social workers at all, is not going to pay the salary of more than one trained worker. Such a county is decidedly handicapped if, in hiring this worker, it has to select from a list of recreation experts, anti-tuberculosis workers, public health nurses, visiting teachers, family case workers, Girl Scout organizers and policewomen. The county probably needs help all at once in a number of the problems dealt with by these highly specialized workers. A worker in one rural county reports that within three years she organized an annual county-wide song contest, a county athletic association, a ministerial association, an annual county field day, local parent teachers associations and a county federation of parent teachers associations, the family case work of the county, all the child placing work in the county, the Boy Scout and Girl Scout organization for the county, and all the social work in connection with the juvenile court.

In the city there may be less need for what might be called a generalized social worker, but certainly it is becoming more and more apparent that the movement for specialization has gone far enough and that limited knowledge of the whole field of social work on the part of some of these highly skilled technicians is resulting in inefficiency in their own work and in social work as a whole. The various people who come in touch with the Joe Madonias of our cities—the Boy Scout Leader, the boys' club leader, the settlement worker, the psychiatric social worker, the visiting teacher, the family case worker, the community center organizer, the various workers in specialized health fields, the playground worker, and perhaps, in the not distant future, the teacher and the pastor or priest, must all recognize the basic similarity of their problems and their interdependence upon one another for results. Moreover where some of these relationships are lacking it must be possible in the future for one worker to step in and fill the gap, either through recognizing the need and bringing someone in to meet it, or through expanding his own service to Joe.

WALTER W. PETTIT

"Better Cities" in Wisconsin

CITIZENS of fourteen cities brought to the offices of the Wisconsin Conference of Social Work, in July, one hundred forty volumes in which was set down the ten-fold story of what each city possessed in the way of effective opportunities for child life.

These volumes represented the work of two years by some twelve hundred citizens in fourteen communities. They appeared as the conclusion of the first part of a state-wide effort to put community development in Wisconsin on a scientific basis.

Briefly, this effort took the form of a Better Cities Contest, with a prize of $1,000 to be awarded to that city which could prove itself to be the one best place in the state of Wisconsin in which to rear a child. The method by which this city was to be selected called, first, for a set of common denominators representing the best ways and means of doing things in the ten dominant fields of a community, namely: Education, Recreation, City Planning, Health, Industry, Library, Public Administration, Religion, Social Welfare, and Town and Country Relations. These common denominators were worked out through the cooperation of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin and the personnel of various state departments. These several schedules of common factors were drawn up in the form of scoring schedules, and placed in the hands of local joint committees, one for each of ten activities named above in each contesting city. These committees were selected so as to secure representation from both private and official elements: in health, for instance, while the health officer was placed upon the committee, we were careful to see that he was not made chairman, but that some private citizen who had public health as his dominant community interest was placed at its head. The same held true for education, city planning, public administration, and so on, to insure a rounded view of trustworthy facts and not the mere statistical showing that is often the output of a public service departmet. All the machinery of the contest was kept as simple as possible: the set-up

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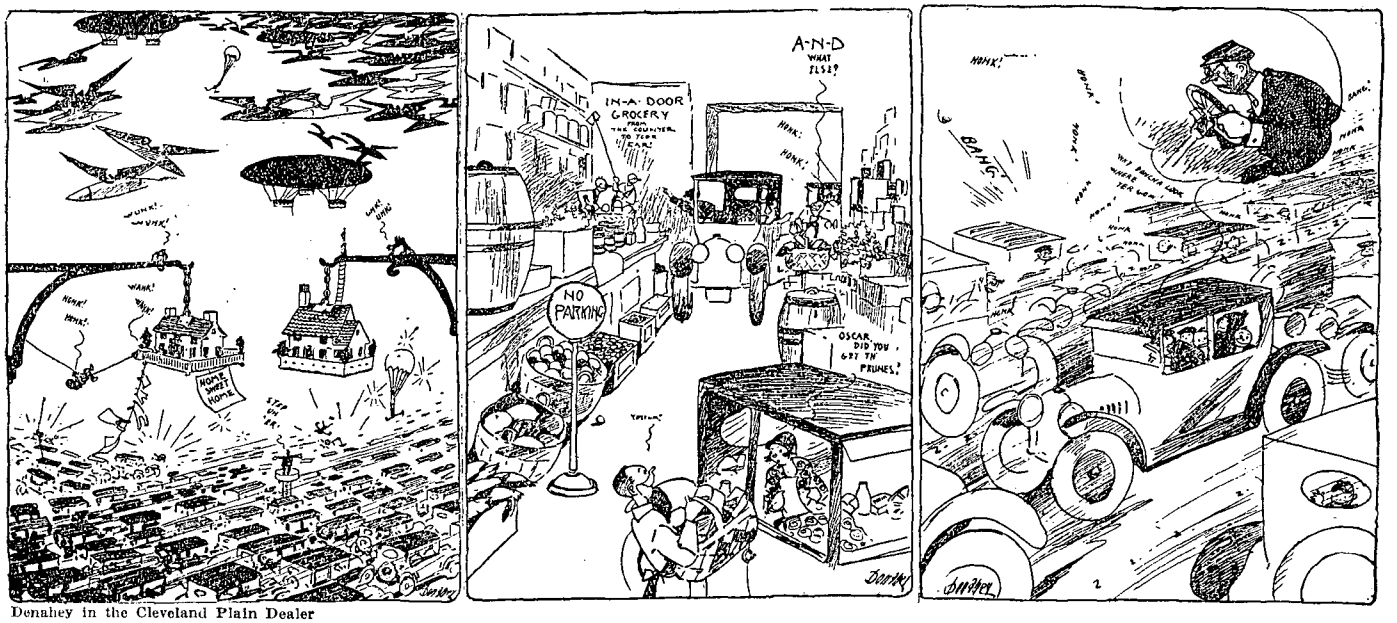

Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer

HOME IS WHAT WE MAKE IT! NOW THAT THERE IS NO PLACE TO PARK, WHY NOT DO IT THIS WAY? HIS DAY OF REST!

Cleveland used to brag of being the sixth City. Now it is the fifth city, and has an office building bigger than any now occupied in New York. Fortunately it also has a sense of humor, to judge by these cartoons by Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer which comment with gentle irony on some of the consequences of congestion

consisted of a state-wide committee in charge of the entire contest; the executive secretary of the Conference of Social Work as administrative officer, and local city-wide committees with ten local special committees on the ten activities. This made possible a clear and close relation of all who participated.

Once these committees had made the required study of their towns, we faced the difficult task of securing equitable awards. In this we were exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of the following authorities as judges: Myron D. Downs, city planner, Toledo, Ohio, for city planning; W. S. Deffenbaugh, Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., for education; Dr. S. J. Crumbine, American Child Health Association, New York, for health; Stewart Scrimshaw, professor of industrial relations, Marquette University, Milwaukee, for industry; Joseph L. Wheeler, Youngstown Public Library, Youngstown, Ohio, for library; Luther Gulick, director National Institute of Public Administration, New York, for public administration; J. R. Batchelor, field secretary American Playground and Recreation Association, New York, for recreation; C. C. Carstens, executive director Child Welfare League of America, New York, for social welfare; Nat T. Frame, director Agricultural Extension, Morgantown, West Virginia, for town and country relations; Professor A. H. Edgerton, University of Wisconsin, for part-time education, and a group of ministers for religion. Our procedure was to send to each judge the entire set of scoring schedules for his field. From their study of these reports each judge worked out a grading for the several cities. With this done, we invited the judges to Wisconsin, where they made a tour covering nearly all the fourteen cities. From the data presented in the scoring schedules, and the impressions gathered on their visit, they made the award of the one best place in the state of Wisconsin in which to live.

This designation, when the awards were announced on October 28 at the end of a four-day conference, went to Kenosha among the cities of more than 10,000 population, and Chippewa Falls among smaller cities. Kenosha was adjudged to have made the best showing in city planning, library, public administration, industry, recreation, health and social welfare. In the class for larger cities Oshkosh placed second, Appleton third, Sheboygan fourth and Janesville fifth. Second place among the smaller cities went to Ladysmith, third to Sparta. Wausau distinguished itself in town and country relations, Sheboygan in the religious classification, Janesville in education.

It is too early to speak of results. Some things, however, lead us to believe that good has been accomplished. First, some twelve hundred citizens have participated in an organized study of their communities. This perforce brought them face to face with actual conditions. Second, we have gotten a start at least in the work of putting down in black and white the present common denominators of good towns. We readily recognize that these common factors must be elastic and may change from day to day, but we feel that it is a real advantage to community leaders to have an understandable cross-section of accepted ways and means of doing things in the fields we enumerated. Third, a demand has been created for a continuous program of community development, based upon periodical, recurrent appraisals of community forces. This should ultimately take shape in the form of a definite plan, spread out over a number of years.

Some practical results have been the securing of a city plan for one city; the organizing of an Associated Charities in another city where formerly there were, by actual tabulation, 105 relief-giving agencies; the securing of a $3,300 recreation program with trained personnel in a third city. But it would be a mistake to take these things as the most valuable contribution made. That, undoubtedly, is the focussing of the attention of groups, hitherto only mildly interested, on the significance of good homes, adequate sewerage disposal, efficient family social work, intelligent zoning, proper educational opportunity for exceptional chil-

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dren and so on—in short, on the necessity of employing standard social work practices as the surest way of building a prosperous and forward-looking community.

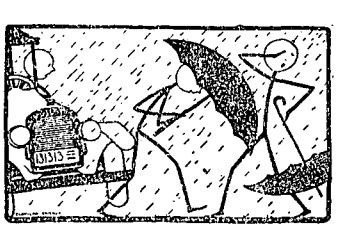
AUBREY WILLIAMS

THE ORGANIZATION and effective use of public opinion in suburban communities has long been recognized as a particularly difficult task. Commuters are notoriously an amphibious race, sliding from their own green acres (or fifty-foot lots) into the maelstrom of the city just when you want them on the green acres, and sliding back again with a persistence that fattens train schedules but makes lean picking for city solicitors, and dividing their interest and attention between city and suburb so that it's hard to capture it at either end. As a flippant contributor to The New Yorker puts it, a commuter is

A man who shaves and takes a train
And then rides back to shave again.

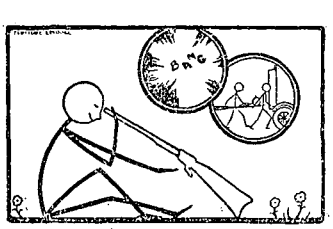
Moreover the press is little help in reaching his attention, for the local daily or small-town weekly rarely survives—at least with any vigor—the competition with the big city paper. And the big city paper has little space for purely local news. This difficulty the community chests of a group of New York suburbs—including Mt. Vernon, Plainfield, Bloomfield, White Plains, Bound Brook and even Newark, which is a big city in its own right—are trying to meet this month by a concerted on simultaneous financial campaigns, opening on November 16, and look to the bulk of this concerted effort to intrigue the interest of New York city editors. The experiment will be watched with interest by suburban social workers in other communities.

CIVIC IDEALS, recreation, health habits, and now safety are all presumably inculcated by the posters published by the National Child Welfare Association, samples of which have adorned The Survey's pages on several occasions (Aug. 1, Nov. 15, 1922, March 15, 1923). The newest series portrays the family of Simples in a number of awkward predicaments and is designed to reinforce safety teaching in the public schools. It was prepared in cooperation with the Education Section of the National Safety Council. The Simples, of course, like the Goofs who help Chicago social workers to mind their p's and q's (Social Work Shoptalk, July 15, 1925) are spiritual offspring of the immortally lamentable Goops. Fresh emphasis on the need for safety education is to be found in every report of traffic accidents: the Department of Commerce announces, for example, that the records of thirty-five cities show more automobile fatalities reported in the period, January 1 to September 12, 1925, than occurred in the first nine months of 1923. The National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters has established three fellowships of one thousand dollars each for the study of safety education.



MR. SIMPLE ON HIS WAY
TO WORK UPON A RAINY DAY
IN HIS EFFORTS TO KEEP DRY
POKES HIS NEIGHBOR IN THE EYE,
WHILE THE CHAUFFEURS, IN A FRIGHT,
TRY TO DODGE HIM, LEFT AND RIGHT.

ARE YOU A SIMPLE?



SAMMIE SIMPLE FOUND A GUN.
HE THOUGHT IT WASN'T LOADED.
BUT WHEN HE PULLED THE TRIGGER BACK
THE HORRID THING EXPLODED.
THE SIMPLES ALWAYS TAKE A CHANCE—
AND WAKE UP IN THE AMBULANCE!

ARE YOU A SIMPLE?

Community chest publicity has already begun to swing away from the exploitation of misery; several campaigns, notably in Cincinnati, have emphasized the constructive character-building services. Bridgeport goes still further this year. As Clarence King, secretary of its financial federation, puts it, they "wished to stress the happiness resulting from the service rendered by member agencies." Hence the cheerful boy and dog. Technically the poster is interesting because for economy's sake it was produced from linoleum cuts instead of by lithography

PLAYGROUNDS are to play on. But the extent to which they are played on, the feeling that their neighbors have about them, are dependent largely on the degree to which the playground in question is good to look at and inviting to use. The Harmon Foundation and the Playground and Recreation Association of America have joined in an effort to foster the beautification of playgrounds by offering a series of prizes to those which show the greatest progress in this respect between October 6, 1925, and November 1, 1926 (or be mailed on that date). Three cash prizes of $500 each, thirty cash prizes of $50 each, and thrity-three prizes of nursey stock to the value of $50 are offered. All playgrounds used primarily for active play and games and administered by non-commercial groups in the United States and Canada" are eligible. The awards will be made not on the basis of absolute beauty but on the score of improvement between the dates set, as indicated by statements and photographs, checked up if need be by personal inspection by the judges or their deputies.

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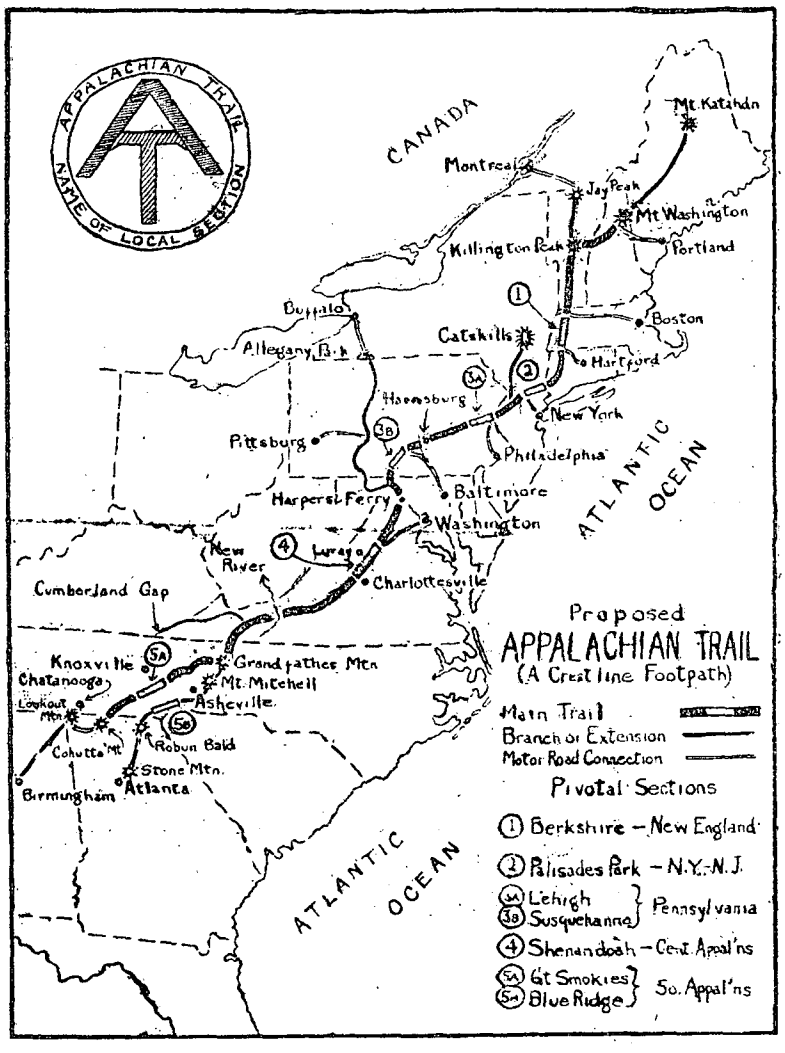
A Trail Through the Appalachians



THE Appalachian Trail is one of the happiest devices for promoting play—play for grown-ups—that has yet been hit upon in the eastern states. Travel afoot—like most social movements—is the better for a destination. Some walkers and some joiners can be quite happy without any idea where they are bound for, but most of us prefer to go somewhere instead of just going. Play, indeed, assumes an objective; given a trail, we may perhaps walk far enough to get play-values out of the walking, and walking with the whole body instead of merely with our rubber heels, get a physical stimulus that the sidewalks fail to give.

Trails are scarce in the eastern country. Concrete creeps year by year over the main roads and the back lanes and it is a thousand-fold easier to find a road for a month's touring on pavement than for a week's consecutive walking on earth and rock. The more spectacular, therefore, is the plan for a trail of 1,700 miles which is to link up the roughest and finest country in all the seaboard states and give opportunity for anything from a day to a month of play afoot.

Perhaps a third, perhaps more of this mileage already exists in cleared local trails, though little of it has as yet been recognized as part of the long trunk route. One important section, leading from the Hudson River at Bear Mountain over the rugged hills of the Interstate Park to Arden, is already marked with the A-T circle that may eventually trace the route from Mount Washington in New Hampshire to Cohutta Mountain in Georgia, with extensions north and south to the outposts of the Appalachian system. The longest sections of ready-to-use trail lying along the main route are in New England, where the Dartmouth Outing Club has already linked the Dartmouth campus with Mount Washington and is working toward Killington Peak in the Green Mountains, while the Green Mountain Club has built and maintains as part of its Long Trail the route from Killington to the Massachusetts line. Here and there through the southern mountains are considerable stretches of trail kept up by the United States Forest Service, and at two points—Shenandoah in Virginia and the Great Smoky country on the Tennessee-North Carolina border—the prospects of the trail are linked with proposed national parks for which the approval of the federal government has already been secured. The development of the whole project is in the hands of a permanent Appalachian Trail Conference organized last spring with the cooperation of the Federated Societies on Planning and Parks.

"Like the railway," says Benton MacKaye, who suggested the undertaking, "the trailway should be a functioning service. It embodies three main necessities: Shelter and food (a series of camps and stores); conveyance to and from the neighboring cities by rail and motor; and the footpath or trail itself connecting the camps. But unlike the railway the trailway must preserve and develop a certain environment. The railway 'opens up' a country as a site for civilization; the trailway should 'open up' a country as an escape from civilization."

Courtesy of the American Geographical Society

Country like this lies along the A-T Trail where it crosses the Hudson and runs west and south through the New York Highlands. This is one of Robert L. Dickinson's drawings for the New York Walk Book, one of the most alluring of all invitations to the trail.

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HEALTH

Making a Seal Sale Educate

ONE of our Jefferson County undertakers gave his hearty endorsement to baby clinics because he did not "make much on baby funerals anyway and would rather get 'em when grown." For educational purposes, however, the Louisville Tuberculosis Association decided that it wanted to "get them" at all ages. The Association interprets education to mean the broadening of the knowledge of the individual so that his life is enriched thereby. Therefore in developing the seal sale in a county where none had been held for seven years it determined to make the sale the means of presenting health facts in so tangible a fashion that they would influence daily living—and the daily living of all the members of the family.

Courtesy of the National Tuberculosis Assn.
The seal for 1925

Jefferson County, outside of Louisville, is a predominantly rural district, approximately twenty-five miles wide and thirty miles long, lying just south of the Ohio River. The population of 50,000 is largely native American stock of English and German ancestry. Most of its people live on moderate sized farms, usually owned by themselves. The remainder live in small towns or villages while the wage-earning members of the family work in Louisville.

Until 1924, since the organization of the Welfare League in 1917, no seal sale had been held either in the city or county. The Modern Health Crusade had been carried on for two years in the rural schools by the Louisville Tuberculosis Association, financed by the city chest. The director of the school program felt however, that the success of her work would be endangered if the county people should be asked at this time to finance it through the seal sale. At the same time it was desirable that the residents should feel responsible for financing any extension of the work of the Association in the county. Because of the contacts established through the Crusade, it was decided to ask the Parent-Teacher Associations to help in the organization of the seal sale with the understanding that a certain percentage of the money raised was to be given to them to be used in purchasing some piece of health equipment for the schools, and that the balance of the money would be used in organizing health examination clinics in the county.

In the seal sale and in the later development of the health clinics, every effort was made to make the county residents feel that this was a community project in which they had a definite part, rather than a program put on by a city organization. Each step in the publicity was designed with this end in view: The sale letter contained a request to buy the one hundred seals, and the pledge that the money obtained would be used for county work, and also a paragraph and a booklet explaining the reasons for an annual health examination. These letters were signed by the various chairmen of the Parent-Teacher Seal Sale Committees in order to give the local touch.

The same policy was followed in the organization of the clinics which the proceeds of the seal sale made possible. Four weeks before the first clinic, a general meeting of ministers, Parent-Teacher presidents, agricultural and home demonstration agents, and other interested county residents was called by the chairman of the county clinic committee of the Louisville Tuberculosis Association, to discuss final plans. A special attempt was made to secure the presence of the county health officer, members of the board of education, and physicians residing or practising in the county. Even though not many of the latter group came, later contacts proved that the carefully worded invitation had been read, and had given evidence of the community aspects of the plan. Although the number who actually attended the meeting was small, it was a fairly representative and keenly interested group. Each step of the proposed campaign was discussed with them and their advice was asked and taken, as, for example, the recommendation of the women that the sessions be held on Thursday and Friday afternoons because the household cares were heavier on the first three days of the week.

The county was divided into nine sections, each containing five school districts from two to five miles from the proposed site of the clinic. Each person attending the meeting was asked to consider himself a member of the publicity committee, particularly in making clear the fact that the clinics were for the entire family, adults and children. Each was also asked to study his local community and to assist in locating rooms other than in schools, in order to differentiate the clinics from school health activities primarily designed for children.

To make certain that the physicians understood that the purpose of the movement was educational only, and that patients requiring treatment would be referred to their family doctor, a personal call was made on all physicians practising in the district by the chairman of the committee and the executive secretary of the Association about three weeks prior to each clinic. They were asked to give their endorsement to the program and to assist in advertising by distributing the leaflet among their patients. Possibly the large attendance was due to the fact that in these preliminary visits the cooperation of the physicians was secured. It was made clear the clinics were not to be continued in-

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definitely, but only as long as seemed necessary to establish the habit of an annual health examination as part of the family routine.

At this time also the ministers were asked to announce the clinic, posters were put up in church entrances, stores and banks, the leaflets distributed through churches, banks and doctor's offices, and arrangements made for the county paper to carry each week a description of the preceding clinic and announcement of the coming one. The leaflet was also sent into the homes by the school children. The children were urged to bring their parents with them as it was felt that where corrective work was needed the presence of the parent at the examination would be more likely to result in action being taken. Except for the first letter sent out all the work of organization was accomplished through personal visits. While the labor in this preliminary campaign was great and time consuming the attendance at the clinics justified the effort. Adults to the number of 453, and 904 children, a total of 1,357 individuals, were examined in the nine clinics. Many families came as a group, grandparent, mother, father and the children. Whenever possible the same physician examined all members of one family. In this way the childrens' faulty habits of personal hygiene were pointed out to the parents in a most effective way.

A staff adequate to handle the patients without delay as well as to give a thorough though limited examination was essential to the success of the plan. The last fold of the advertising leaflet was a detachable form requesting that time be saved for the signer's examination. These were sent into the office in numbers sufficient to indicate the size of the staff needed. To insure their attendance the examining physicians were engaged on a fee basis which, though small, served to compensate them to some extent.

The staff usually consisted of three or four physicians each of whom had an assisting nurse. One person was charged with the job of supervision and kept the line of traffic moving so that the doctors were not kept waiting for a patient. Regular members of the Association staff were used for receiving and dismissal clerks and history taking and for testing the vision, and volunteers were used for weighing and measuring.

Upon entering the clinic each person was registered and supplied with a numbered examination form (the Annual Health Examination form of the American Medical Association was used). That numerical order was followed as each person was weighed, tested for vision, and then prepared for the examination by the assisting nurse after the history had been taken. The clothing above the waist was removed and examination sheets draped around the shoulders. As this was not primarily a tuberculosis clinic a comprehensive examination was given. Teeth, tonsils, thyroid gland, lymph nodes, reflexes, heart and lungs were examined, the blood pressure taken, and, in some instances, urinalyses were made. It was explained to the adult patient that an abdominal examination could not be given in such a clinic but that in an annual examination made by his physician it would be included. After the examination was completed the doctor's recommendations were noted on a form which the patient took to the dismissal clerk who gave the patient health literature suitable for the age, sex, and defects noted. The dismissal clerk emphasized the importance of following the doctor's advice and, in cases requiring medical treatment, the necessity of consulting his family physician immediately.

The paramount purpose of the clinics was the education of the individual to the value of an annual health examination. Because of the unexpected size of the clinics record-keeping necessarily became of secondary importance. In making an analysis of the findings only those charts were used which were completely filled out. The following figures, based on 1,057 charts, are however indicative of the size of the task that lies before a health agency that has assumed the responsibility of educating the public in personal hygiene.

Suspected pulmonary tuberculosis was noted for 13 per cent of adults and 5 per cent of the children.

Abnormal heart conditions were recorded for 4 per cent of the adults and 3 per cent of the children, while high blood pressure was found in 20 per cent of the adults.

Thirty per cent of the adults, and 34 per cent of the children had defective teeth and diseased tonsils were found in 12 per cent of the adults and 30 per cent of the children.

In this rural community 40 per cent of the adults and 14 per cent of the children gave a history of drinking no milk whatever; 23 per cent of the children acknowledged that coffee or tea was a part of their daily diet; 15 and 19 per cent respectively of adults and children admitted that they slept with closed windows during the winter months.

Since the last clinic was held the names of all the tuberculosis suspects, together with the doctor's findings, have been given the visiting nurse of the county tuberculosis sanatorium for follow-up. One of the interesting cases in this group was that of a woman who had been in charge of a school lunch room. For four months prior to the clinic, she had been handling all the food served the school although she probably had the disease in active form. A letter has been sent the county physician asking for a report as to the number of patients coming to them for treatment following a clinic examination.

Some particular instances of the value of the health examination clinic have come to light even without any official attempt at follow-up work. The sixteen year old son of a rural banker whose parents thought his "feeling poorly" was due to "growing up so fast" was found to be an incipient case of tuberculosis. He is now receiving proper care and attention. The nineteen year old son of a grocer, doing much heavy lifting, was found to have a seriously enlarged heart, to his own and his parent's surprise. He was placed under the care of a heart specialist and with knowledge of his condition and proper care probably will be saved years of invalidism.

MARGUERITE MARSH

Cooperation—With Teeth in It

GIVEN: A large, thickly populated district in the lower east side of New York City, fairly overflowing with families all of whose members showed the high proportion of dental defects which appear so conspicuously in health surveys;

To Find: Something to do about it.

This was a problem which rested with special weight upon the nurses and social workers of the Lower East. You found a child who needed care in a convalescent home or a country rest for cardiac children, and then you found a wise rule of theirs requiring that all dental defects be corrected before the child could be accepted. You tried to balance the discrepancy between defects found in school or settlement examinations of children and defects corrected,

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and there seemed no way to go about remedying the commonest of all. You started to give earnest advice to expectant mothers or rheumatic fathers, and could offer them no very explicit directions within their means. The one public school dental clinic in the district and the several chairs maintained in part or entirely by the settlements were completely inadequate to cope with the numbers of teeth which were solemnly declared in urgent need of cleaning, filling or extracting. It seemed hardly worth while to look a child in the mouth.

The general outline of this picture unfortunately is not peculiar to the Lower East. Perhaps the solution which is about to be applied there may have helpful suggestions to offer to other districts.

Back of this solution lies the conviction of the Social Service Department of Gouverneur Hospital, one of the group of municipal hospitals in New York city, that a hospital should endeavor to make itself a center of preventive as well as of curative work, and that it has the basic organization which makes it the logical center of clinical work. Gouverneur Hospital had a dental clinic which, like other city hospital clinics, had been used only for extractions, and it had a dental interne. As a medical institution of approved standing it could have assigned to it a dental student from the Columbia University School of Dentistry who would receive credit for work in such a clinic. The hospital's willingness to take the initiative in meeting a need in the district thus provided a room, with heat, light, janitor and clerical service and the like, part of a staff, and part of the equipment.

To pay the salaries of a dentist to work mornings and a hygienist to work afternoons, and defray the cost of materials, $150 a month would be necessary. Mrs. Marie Walser, the director of social service in the hospital, set out to raise this through the various organizations which would make use of the clinic. For five dollars a month an organization is entitled to send six patients a week; if the patients, children or adults, are able to pay anything toward the cost of their treatment the agency which refers them is left to determine and collect that amount. The organizations which thus were enabled to buy a limited amount of dental service for the clients were quick to avail themselves of the chance. Among the thirty are eleven public schools, whose principals allocate a part of a small special fund at their disposal; the district nursing association; representatives of half a dozen welfare agencies which work in the district; settlements; and the Social Service Department and the Tuberculosis Clinic of the hospital itself, which pay their share on the same basis as the rest and refer patients known to the hospital but not to any outside agency.

The problem of more equipment threatened to be difficult, since dental apparatus is expensive. It was solved happily, however, by the discovery that a complete dental outfit which had been presented to Memorial Hospital by Mrs. Morris Aron, president of the Thursday Hospital After-Care Committee, in memory of her husband, was not needed in that institution at present. With the consent of the hospital and of the donor it was transferred to the new clinic where it will be in constant use.

Thus created out of nothing but existing resources and the need of the district, plus the willingness of someone to take the time and trouble to fit them together, the new clinic opened on November 1. It expects to be able to treat thirty patients a day. Already more organizations than it can accommodate have applied to buy a share in its services, and it is hoped that another similar clinic can be organized elsewhere under the auspices of the hospital.

EVIDENCE on which to base at least a hope that children are coming to school in fitter condition than in the days before pre-school health campaigns, comes from the Detroit Department of Health in a comparison of the summary of its inventory of the first grades in 1921-2 and 1924-5. While the percentage of children with defective teeth increased from 24 to 41 during that period, the number with abnormal heart and lung conditions became markedly smaller, and there was a similar decline in those who were rated as malnourished because of underweight. In the earlier year only 19 per cent were found free from physical defect; last year that figure had risen to 31 per cent.

THE NEW WINGS of the Children's Hospital of Michigan, in Detroit, to be opened this winter, will offer an innovation in the provision of a formula demonstration room where mothers who have come to take their babies home will receive instruction in the proper feeding of the baby. Under present practice, a nurse follows the mother to her home and teaches her there, but this new plan will save what is often a long trolley trip back and forth. There is also a large lecture room for the instruction of mothers in the special care of convalescent children at home.

DAYTON, OHIO, is congratulating itself upon escape from what might have been a costly epidemic of typhoid fever. Six people on a farm near the city were found to be suffering from typhoid after drinking raw milk which came from another farm on which there were several cases of the disease. That same milk was sold within the city—but before it was sold there it was pasteurized. That standard precaution, according to the estimate of the city Division of Health, has probably saved at least fifty of Dayton's citizens from grave illness, possibly death.

HELP in a difficult and delicate field has been provided by an admirable pamphlet on the Social Workers Approach to the Problem of Venereal Disease, recently published by the Committee on Venereal Disease of the New York Charity Organization Society, representing a group of the social and health agencies of the city. Copies may be obtained from the Committee at 105 East 22nd Street for twenty-five cents.

WISCONSIN claims credit for being the first state to introduce a state-wide systematic course in infant hygiene into the schools for the education of future mothers. The course is organized as part of the Sheppard-Towner work under the State Board of Health in cooperation with the State Department of Public Education, the State Board of Normal Regents and the State Board of Vocational Guidance. Its consists of ten lessons given at some time during the school life of every girl to cover the simple fundamental priciples of the care of a baby during the first year. A certificate, dignified with a gilt seal, is presented by the Bureau of Child Welfare to students who attain the required rating. In a number of instances the required time for this course has been extended voluntarily. A textbook and a leaflet of suggestions for teachers have been prepared and are provided for school use free of cost by the State Board of Health, and the board's Bureau of Child Welfare contributes the whole time of an instructor to prepare teachers in methods and demonstration work with classes.

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CITIES in twenty-four states and the District of Columbia figure in the Directory of Psychiatric Clinics for Children recently issued by the Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency. Under most of the clinics noted are given the significant details of staff, organization, conditions of admission and hours, while an appendix summarizes state services for children in the mental field. The Directory, which may be purchased for fifty cents from the Committee at 50 East 40 Street, New York City, offers a useful guide to workers with children.

The Sneezer who sneezes all over others may have a cold in his head but he hasn't much else there

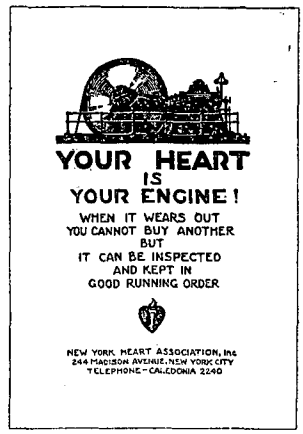
Courtesy of the Chicago Surface Lines

CHICAGO TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE

Christmas Seals Pay For Our Work

AS THE THERMOMETER goes down and the windows go shut, the rates which chart colds and pneumonia go up. This month the National Tuberculosis Association and the affiliated state and local organizations are stressing an open window campaign. According to Professor C.—E. A. Winslow, chairman of the New York State Ventilation Commission, the amount of physical work which a person can do in a room temperature of 75° is only 15 per cent of what he can do at 68°. A study of 5,000 school children in New York showed that in schoolrooms which averaged a temperature of 68.5° there were 70 per cent more colds, sore throats and similar conditions, than in rooms which averaged 66.5°. The agile ancient by the open window, is taken from one of the leaflets prepared by the National Tuberculosis Association, entitled What Keeps Him So Peppy?

Health education is not confined to the primary grades



IN THE TWELVE MONTHS that have passed since the special issue of Survey Graphic on heart disease (November 1, 1924) the number of special cardiac clinics has been increased from 140 to 163, according to the records of the American Heart Association. Heart associations have been organized in Iowa, Memphis, and Pennsylvania to help in the education of physicians and laity alike, and the Boston Heart Association has widened its horizon to include all of New England. Work in New York city for sufferers from heart disease has been strengthened by coordination with the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, and by the help of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company which has just issued a poster and pamphlet for the wide circulation which the organization of the company makes possible. In some cities, such as Brooklyn, Detroit, and Pittsburgh, it is the city or county medical association which is firing the first guns in the campaign against heart disease by educating the professional group first; in others it is the leaders long trained in the struggle against tuberculosis, or against poverty, who have been first to appreciate the significance of cause of illness and death which inevitably has increased as greater and greater numbers of people have been carried through the life hazards of infancy, childhood and adolescence to the years when heart disease looms up as a major—usually the major—cause of death. Increasing prevention—and thereby the abolition of the needless tax on life and usefulness from the many avoidable forms of heart disease—still lies in the future, but the campaign of education and organization on which it is based is under way.

THE YEAR 1924, according to a recent announcement of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, showed the best record for length of life among wage-earners and their families in the history of the United States. Since 1911-2 nearly nine years have been added to the average expectation of life of the millions of industrial workers insured by the company, an average prolongation of life by nearly one-fifth. "Intensive and continuous public health work and the rise in living standards for this class of the population have brought about a more remarkable improvement in health conditions than has occurred in any similar period in human history," declares the company's Bulletin. The record of these wage-earning groups is now equal to that attained ten years ago by the general population, which includes those with the most adequate means of livelihood.

IF YOU CAN'T take the child to the dentist, try the opposite course. Acting on that pragmatic principle, the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the New Jersey State Department of Health has purchased and equipped a dental ambulance, which is in reality a traveling dental clinic fully equipped for all ordinary work. It is loaned to rural communities where there is no dentist, or where the dentist does not have sufficient time to give to the pre-school and school child, on the request of a responsible person, such as the county superintendent of schools, or the public health nurse. The community which borrows it engages a dentist for the period of their work, and pays the costs of operation, which range from $300 to $350 a month, depending on the amount of his salary. A small amount of money is collected by charging a nominal fee from the children who are treated, but the greater part of it usually is raised by parent-teacher associations, civic clubs, and the like.

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EDUCATION

Education When It Counts

California's program of adult education, the broadest frontal attack yet made in an American state on this opportunity, was summarized in Survey Graphic for October (p. 43). It was presented at the Asilomar conference by Ethel Richardson, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, whose address, in substance, follows.

IT has been said that an educated man is one who can read a modern newspaper without being humbugged; one who has the knowledge which frees his mind from the domination of conventions and the contagion of catch words. Perhaps a still better definition of education as it serves the individual is the one suggested in the magazine, Adult Education and the Library for November, 1924. Here it is professed that the uneducated man is not he who cannot read or write or spell, but "He who walks unseeing, unhearing, uncompanioned and unhappy through the busy streets and glorious open spaces of life's infinite pilgrimage." It is difficult for the average person to get this broader conception of adult education. Practically all our effort in the extension of public facilities for the education of the adult, with the exception of the work done by the public libraries, has been largely directed toward one end: education for the purpose of earning a living; or indirectly for that purpose by removing insurmountable handicaps, such as illiteracy or the inability to speak the English language. In fact, in all of our systems of education in America, we have put the emphasis on education for earning a living, rather than on education for life. The Archbishop of York before the British Institute of Adult Education made the following statement:

> Adult education must be the center of the whole educational system, the goal to which all its parts converge. At present it is largely regarded as a by-product. We give our main thought and care to the education of the young, to the origins rather than the ends of education. . . . All education—elementary, secondary, university—must be held together by one question, dominant at every stage: "How can the largest number of adult citizens become and continue to be educated men and women?"

In discussing a state program of adult education, it is this thought that we must keep continuously before us—"How can the largest number of adult citizens become and continue to be educated men and women?"

There has never been a time in the history of the world when adult education was more important than it is in America today. We know of the extraordinary growth of educational institutions for working men and women throughout all the countries of Europe. We can probably hope for no such general movement in America at an early date. There were three important factors motivating the organization of adult education in Europe. First, the strong class feeling and the solidarity of the working class groups, with little opportunity for individual progress or fluidity between the classes. It is recognized by the working men and women of Europe that the improvement of the status of the individual depends upon the improvement of his class. In the second place, many countries in Europe have established education in order to preserve their nationality. This is particularly true in Denmark, Sweden and Czecho-Slovakia. And, lastly, many adults in European countries have undertaken to obtain a liberal education for religious reasons. In breaking away from the domination of a state church, the leaders of minority groups have been aware that the extension of religious ideals based upon ethics rather than dogma require a more liberal education on the part of their followers. Clearly, class consciousness nor intense nationalism nor religion will supply America a sufficiently strong motive to promote a demand for liberal education on the part of our adult population.

Whatever the motive yet to be discovered, the need is pressing. The fact that the United States has quite generally adopted universal compulsory education for children makes education for adults all the more imperative. We have placed in the hands of the people of this country an exceedingly dangerous weapon when we teach them to read and write without cultivating the critical judgment in the maturer years, which will defend them against propaganda. Meager education and abundant cheap journalism fills the minds of our population with sentimental half-truths and glowing generalities. The increased facilities for communication supplied by the newspapers, the magazines and the radio may be more productive of the spread of ignorance than of the spread of truth. It has become generally recognized that the psychology of advertising is permeating every field of current writing. Wherever a cause is espoused, an appeal is made not to the reason or intelligence of the people, but to their emotions. Gaining converts by logic is a slow process; propaganda takes fire instantly. The most interesting example of this is furnished by the programs and platforms of political parties in the presidential campaigns of recent years. The majority party fills more than half of its platform with meaningless words about patriotism, the glories of America, belief in righteousness and like statements, with which no one could disagree and to which any party would be expected to subscribe.

Unless we are to become a mob swayed by the cleverest advertiser, it will be necessary to afford facilities for education which will give power to our adult population to discriminate between truth and falsehood.

There is another reason for making valiant efforts to interest a very much larger number of grown-up people in renewing their studies at this time. It is not by chance that there has been so much more progress in the control of the physical universe than in the organization of society.

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All our education today takes place in the more youthful years and when the interests are largely in realm of concrete. The consideration of theories and abstractions makes a stronger appeal in the maturer years when theories may be tried out against experience. The average student in the university can work in a laboratory and deal with the materials of his study with understanding and satisfaction. When he gets into classes in economics and discusses wage fund doctrines or marginal utility, he is dealing with words and phrases which are almost meaningless to him. The importance of deferring abstract studies to the maturer years was recognized by the Greeks. Plato said that politics should be studied after thirty and philosophy after fifty. If we are to develop social engineers as efficient as engineers and scientists dealing with the physical aspects of the world, we must provide education for our people at the time of life when they can think most effectively about such questions. Unless this is done, our enormous scientific development may be our undoing. We have built a machine which we cannot control.

It is not only for society, however, that we need adult education. In a highly mechanistic age such as ours, the life of the individual workman is often exceedingly meager. For the man who works all day in a factory where specialization has been carried out to the last degree and each person performs a single task with no understanding or interest in the ultimate product, there is no opportunity for self-expression or satisfaction to the instinct of workmanship. When the working hours are spent in pushing a piece of tin into a machine in the midst of a deafening roar and hubbub and the leisure hours in sitting in complete inactivity looking at a moving picture, there is little opportunity for growth and development on the part of the individual. Mass production is probably a permanent aspect of our civilization. Even great leaders like Gandhi in somewhat remote parts of the world find insurmountable difficulties in returning to handcraft. If the working hours are to become more and more unproductive for the individual, it will be necessary to find in leisure something for the enrichment of life of the millions of our workers.

At present in California, although there are large numbers of adults attending classes, there is little of unified purpose in the agencies offering these classes and almost no contacts which are stimulating enough to encourage a man or woman after a hard day's work to seek a liberal education. The whole university idea was based upon the theory that most of the education of the students did not come from the work in classes but from the association with one another. It was for this purpose that residential colleges were established. Some substitute for the residential college must be found if our education for adults is to be anything but the amassing of facts. Where a man or woman goes into a class in history, sees no one, meets no one except the members of his own class and sees them only as they sit about the room listening to a lecture, there is little to encourage further study. If the students in the history class felt themselves a group which could talk over controversial questions which come up in the course of their formal work and could make contacts with other groups studying psychology, literature and similar subjects, there would be greater stimulation. Ultimately, therefore, we should establish in every community in the state centers for adult education with adequate reading rooms and meeting places where social contacts could be made in addition to class room study.

There are three important public agencies dealing with the education of the adult in California today. There is at present, however, no coordination of the work of these agencies and each one, while making tremendous effort to broaden its program, still labors under severe handicaps. The University of California, through its Extension Division, has carried on a program second to none. A university, however, without the assistance and guidance of the people to be educated labors under a tremendous handicap. Professors and instructors in the universities are largely research students and this is as it should be. It is necessary for our future that we have scholars and scientists discovering and opening up new fields of knowledge. It does not always happen, however, that the discoverers of knowledge are those best fitted to interpret it to the uneducated. Science demands of its priests a seeking after truth as far removed as possible from human prejudice and influence and, consequently, it is often difficult for the university professor to understand people sufficiently to adapt his teaching to those who have had little or no previous educational experience. Some day we will be intelligent enough to provide in our universities chairs of research which require very little teaching and to have teaching done by those with a fine appreciation of human nature. We cannot, therefore, hope to find in our universities at present enough teachers skilled in the interpretation of knowledge to serve the needs of the man in the street.

Our public schools have made tremendous strides in extending their work into night school classes for adults. Nevertheless, the schools are still bound by adherence to curriculum and courses of study planned for children and adolescents. It is a difficult conception for the average educator that maturity and experience make it possible for the adult man to grapple with subject matter of university grade without having gone through all the steps in the educational process.

Our evening schools, therefore, are concerned largely with three types of classes—vocational classes, classes for those handicapped by a lack of elementary education, such as illiterates and those unable to speak English, and classes for high school students who have barely completed their four-year course and wish the credits required for graduation. There must be considerable broadening of our evening high school program if they are to become an agency for liberal adult education.

The public library is more flexible than either of the other two educational institutions. They have pointed the way by establishing a national program of adult education. Librarians are tireless in assisting readers in finding books and in directing the interests of their clientèle. Endless reading without adequate interpretation may create a bias in the minds of the readers. Libraries are, therefore, in need of someone who can analyze the interests of their regular readers and direct them into classes provided for the satisfaction of those interests. Private initiative has supplied us with useful examples of adult education. Women's clubs and other organizations have been establishing study classes for their members, and calling upon the public agencies for their help. These give us some hope that a wider distribution of interest in education can be found in our communities if we search for it.

ETHEL RICHARDSON

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A Cooperative Nursery School

A NURSERY school is an educational institution, quite as definitely as is, for instance, the college. Yet people in general fail to understand it as such, either because the value of a plan of education for the pre-kindergarten child is too recently recognized to be widely accepted as yet or because the popular conception of education cannot readily be reconciled with the spirit of joyousness and individual freedom prevailing in the well regulated nursery school. Perhaps the University of Chicago Cooperative Nursery School has had more than the usual amount of difficulty in making its purpose as an educational institution clear because of its cooperative nature. But, as this nursery school has demonstrated, mothers can cooperate for something more extensive and complicated than a church bazaar or a charity ball, and they can, even without definite training toward that end, perform services of real value to the nursery school when they are systematically organized and intelligently directed.

Here is a bit of evidence of the kind of misunderstanding prevailing regarding this particular nursery school. A Chicago newspaper—several Chicago newspapers at different times, in fact—wanted a news story about the school, which has received more notice recently than usual because of its purchase of a new home near the campus and of its consequent ability to accommodate more children than ever before. To secure this story the paper sent a young woman reporter who was pretty and charming and—superficially at least—interested in the children, a young woman who, those in charge of the nursery school hoped, might get at the very heart of this fascinating project and present it, briefly or in full, as the educational venture that it is. This young reporter saw the children in their outdoor activities, climbing the ladders, swinging, sliding, and walking in a gay group to the Midway to make observations in the form of nature study there. She saw the director giving out materials for quiet work at the tables: pegs and a peg board to a small boy, a box of wooden beads for stringing to another, a Montessori buttoning frame to a tiny girl, and a set of nested blocks to another. She saw one group gather for stories while another went off upstairs to do constructive work in clay modelling and the making of toy furniture and curtains for a play house of six rooms. She saw them in one large group for work in music and rhythms; she saw them come in ordered eagerness to the luncheon room where two children had helped make the tables ready for their wholesome luncheon.

"You see," the enthusiastic director explained when the reporter had viewed all these interesting sights, "we're rather anxious that the educational side of the nursery school be made clear to the public. It seems vital that they should know of its possibilities."

"It doesn't look like education to me," the reporter laughed. "It looks just as if these babies were having a lovely time together, and doing pretty much as they please." Ah, she had never merely put a group of babies together and let them do just as they pleased without supervision!

Then the reporter went back to her paper with a story about the University of Chicago Nursery School as a parking place for children whose mothers wanted to study Sanskrit or folk-dancing. The story was accepted and published and copied by other papers; so it must have been regarded as a successful account of the nursery. Yet it missed the heart and soul of the whole thing.

There have even been, in the history of the University Nursery School, one or two mothers who held this same idea of the purpose of the school, and have seen no finer vision of it than its convenience to mothers who want to be free from responsibility for their children during certain hours of the day.

"This is a wonderful thing for us mothers," a new member exclaimed as she left her child on the first morning of his enrollment. But after she had given her first weekly half-day of service, a back-breaking process of putting galoshes onto feet that always seem suddenly to have outgrown them, helping wash little faces, and unfolding beds for the afternoon nap, she felt dubious as to the unalloyed benefit the mother herself received, and she and her child disappeared after that day. Yet to most mothers fortunate enough to be able to enroll their children the University Cooperative Nursery School is a boon, because what makes their children happy and busy and encourages each child's individual development is worth many half-days of strenuous service. And the service is more interesting than strenuous, after all.

From its inception, nine years ago, the University of Chicago Nursery School has been cooperative. It was formed by a group of faculty wives and alumnae who felt, even when the organized nursery school was unknown in America, that they could arrive at some beneficial group training for their small children. They felt the need, which they could not fill in their own homes, of the beginnings of social contact, of group play, the chance at give and take, and the supervision at times of adults not their children's own mothers. The mothers needed, too, a knowledge of other children than their own and an opportunity to test the efficacy of home training when their children joined a group. Their individual motherhood, they found, and are still finding, was deepened and broadened as they learned to understand other children than their own. To soothe a hurt finger or to answer an eager question for some little investigator not one's own (how bent they all are upon some form of investigation!) is to enlarge the capacity of one's heart perceptibly.

Each year there has been a steady growth in the nursery school, until last year it was able to buy, with very generous help from contributors with and without children of nursery age, a permanent home. Here there is a yard equipped with play apparatus, and there are porches for play in bad weather, several rooms for work in small groups, a large room for ensemble work, and a well equipped kitchen. A permanent board of directors insures the continuity of the nursery program, and mothers are admitted to active membership in the nursery association when and during the time in which their children are enrolled in the school. Associate memberships and sustaining memberships are provided for those who wish to avail themselves of this sort of participation in the project. The luncheon work, begun only a few months age, is a further venture in cooperation, since it is carried on as a part of the work in child nutrition in the School of Education. But this is a whole story in itself, and an enlightening one.

The director of the school is necessarily a woman of thorough training and long experience in the education of small children. One trained (*Continued on page* 225)

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INDUSTRY

The Giant Stakes Out a Region

THE newspapers of Monday, October 26, carried the announcement that the governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York had created a joint committee to study the transmission and control of electric energy. Giant power is staking out a region of the type forecast in The Survey for May 1, 1925. In making their appointments the governors take cognizance of the "new era" that has opened in the generation, transmission and use of electricity:

> Light, heat and power companies are advertising the sale of their securities and pointing out the number of states which they serve with electrical energy. This energy, passing as it does from state to state, immediately enters interstate commerce and as such can only be negotiated by the federal government through Congress. Plans are being developed for the transmission of giant power from the coal mines of Pennsylvania and the waterpower of New York to the industries and householders of these states and to those of New Jersey. Irrespective of what other states may do, it is the desire of the governors of the States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey that some action be taken to control and regulate these companies in order that they may be compelled to provide adequate service at reasonable rates. Unless such joint action is taken the states will be absolutely helpless to do it themselves; and unless Congress takes such action they will be unable to protect themselves. If Congress does take action the states will have nothing to say as to how these companies shall be regulated and the prices they shall charge.

This declaration gives immediate practical significance to what is certain to be one of the major social questions of the immediate future. Since the publication of The Survey's Giant Power number in March 1924, the spread and interconnection of high voltage electric transmission lines has gone forward with a speed that could hardly have been forseen at that time. The domination of industrial production and the housekeeping arts by electrical energy within a decade now seems a certainty. The manner in which Giant Power shall be subjected to public control for social ends has become the immediate concern of every citizen, and more especially of the social engineering worker.

Two methods of approach have been suggested both of which have their ardent advocates. The Norris-Keller super-power public ownership bill introduced into the House of Representatives at the first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress looked toward the development of a publicly owned federal power system to be administered by a Federal Public Service Commission (The Survey, April 1, 1924, p. 49). The second, which is implicit in the program of the three governors outlined in the statement of the governor of New York quoted above, contemplates private operation under the joint supervision of groups of states acting under interstate regional agreements, treaties or compacts sanctioned by Congress. The method proposed in the Norris-Keller bill is vigorously opposed by Secretary Hoover who no doubt speaks for the present Republican administration, notwithstanding the fact that Senator Norris was elected as a Republican. The interstate compact method, the first step in the application of which the three governors have just taken, is supported not only by Secretary Hoover but also by men like Felix Frankfurter, professor of administrative law in the law school of Harvard University.

Mr. Frankfurter is not only a supporter but an ardent advocate of the regional interstate compact method. He has denounced such proposals as that made in the Norris-Keller bill as "the shallow answer" to the plethora of problems arising out of giant power developments. But no one has equaled him in the scholarly examination of the legal aspects of the question in the light of which its social implications can alone be intelligently appraised. Nothing has appeared on the subject which is so thought-provoking and informative to the layman as his The Compact Clause of the Constitution—A Study in Interstate Adjustments, published by him with the collaboration of James M. Landis in the Yale Law Journal for May, 1925.

Mr. Frankfurter concurs with Secretary Hoover in the judgment that with the evolution of large scale electrical developments, the United States will naturally divide itself into several power areas.

> For instance [says Mr. Hoover] the barren areas of power consumption formed by the Adirondacks on the east and the character of natural resources along the Mason-Dixon line on the south create a natural district in the New England and mid-Atlantic states. Another power district lies to the west of the Alleghanies and east of the Mississippi River. Still another district lies in the southeastern states, again in the southwestern states, and still another in the northwestern states. The problems of each of these power districts are essentially different as to the origins of power, the character of their industries, and are affected by the rate of probable industrial development in some states. And if we are to make a rightful solution of national problems we should consider their development as essentially separate problems.

In approaching the problem of the social control of giant power, Mr. Frankfurter also contends that

> we are dealing with regions, like the Southwest clustering about the Colorado River, or the states dependent upon the Delaware for water, which are organic units in the light of a common human need like water-supply. The regions are less than the nation and are greater than any one state. The mechanism of legislation must therefore be greater than that at the disposal of a single state. National action is the ready alternative. But national action is either unavailable or excessive. . . . With all our unifying processes nothing is clearer than that in the United States there are being built up regional interests, regional cultures and regional interdependencies. These produce regional problems calling for regional solutions. Control by the nation would be ill-conceived and intrusive. A gratuitous burden would thereby be cast on Congress and the national administration. . . . Regional interests, regional wisdom and regional pride must be looked to for solutions. . . . Collective legislative action through the instrumentality of compact by states constituting a region furnishes the answer. . . . Perhaps the sharpest emergence of this problem is due to the widespread development of electric power.

The course so vigorously advocated by Mr. Frankfurter, and which he buttresses with a brilliant appraisal of our

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national experience under the compact clause of the federal constitution, is the one which the governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York have obviously determined to follow.

By their appointment of a joint tri-state committee to study the problem and make report for the guidance of the executives and legislatures, they have taken the first step toward merging the three states into a giant power region, built upon two of the greatest pools of power in the world—Niagara and the coal fields of Pennsylvania. The issue of national vs. regional control of giant power thus becomes one of immediate practical politics. There are those who believe that regional interstate regulation of privately operated giant power systems will be futile so far as the consumers are concerned and will result in establishment of a giant power trust and the "economic Balkanization of America." Senator Norris is perhaps the most earnestly persuasive proponent of this point of view. As has been noted, the case for regional organization and legislative control under interstate compacts has been stated with consummate scholarship and stirring vigor in Mr. Frankfurter's study. The subject is one that deserves the alert interest of every man and woman concerned with the economic, industrial and social future of America.

R. W. B.

Workers Who Like to Use Their Minds

TAKE a handful of normal American young women, who work for their living, but who do not regard themselves primarily as workers; who like to use their minds, but who choose to think about things that fall within their daily experience; who are offered in their leisure hours movies, radio, sensational magazines and picture newspapers, all the passive amusements that entertain tired people without demanding any active contribution from them. Offer to these young women a program of evening classes in psychology, history, economics, literature, any of the academic subjects. Will they take it? Can you make education attractive to them, in the face of such competition, without so much dilution that you can hardly taste any education in the result?

Such is the problem that faces the education department of the National League of Girls Clubs. For three years it has been seeking, in its evening classes for its members, a technique which will serve adult education as the new technique has served child education. This year it held its first summer school at Miller Place, Long Island, under a plan which may solve its problems.

Biology, psychology, history, economics, literature and art were offered at the School. But they were offered, with the exception of art, not as "subjects," but as bodies of knowledge which aid in our understanding of certain modern problems, touching the lives of the students. One such problem was studied each week. The program was:

First week: Woman and Society
Second week: Group Life
Third week: Our Changing Moral Code
Fourth week: Social Change and Social Progress

Take the first week as an example. The students appeared to be aware of the recent changes in the status of their sex, and the direct effect upon their lives. All of them, when the question was raised, showed considerable curiosity as to how far the change might go. So many of the "natural disabilities" of women, it was pointed out, were not "natural" at all, but phantom children of a rapidly fading tradition. Are there any real disabilities, the students wondered, which may prevent woman from finally achieving absolute equality? Questions like these were answered by the biologist. Are women burdened with any peculiar psychological handicaps? What are the emotional problems of young women and how do they affect them in their work, in their relations with men, with people in general, etc. Psychology tried to answer such questions. How has the position of woman developed through the centuries? How have such movements as the Reformation or the industrial revolution affected women? This was history's contribution. What forces have led women out of the home and into "the world" as wage earners? What is their status there? What has handicapped them? The economist undertook to answer such questions. And finally literature pulled all the threads together in presenting an illuminating picture of one concrete woman as a near kinswoman to all these abstractions—Kate, the heroine of Barrie's Twelve Pound Look.

Such, in brief, was the general attack upon this problem, and upon the problems of the three following weeks. It will be seen that it borrows the problem method from child education, adapting it to meet the needs of adults. Indeed, it carries it a step farther, using the problem not only to enlist interest, but to coordinate the various subjects as well, not only to make study attractive to the student, but to give her the habit of going to the so-called academic fields for a better understanding of problems which are seemingly remote from them, although very near to her own life.

Such was the material of the course. What should be the method? Obviously not the method of the lecture, which leaves the mind passive, even if it fills it with solid stuff. Nor yet the method of the discussion group, which keeps the mind active, but tends to make students feel that mere discussion is learning; that collective ignorance is somehow wiser than individual ignorance, a fallacy of democracy as apparent to those who have attended public "forums" as to those who have visited Congress in session. But a combination of the two might prove useful, preliminary discussions on some question in which the group is interested, under a leader who points out to them the need of scientific or historical knowledge for an intelligent grasp of the problem. Such was the method that the school used. A discussion of the changing moral code, for instance, produced the remark: "Monogamy must be right, because people have always felt it to be right." "Always?" asked the discussion leader. The group confessed that it did not know. "In the next hour," the leader told them, "you will hear Mr. David talk on moral codes through the centuries. When we meet tomorrow we shall see whether he has shown that they have always been the same in regard to monogamy." Thus the student went to the lecture hunting for something, and her chances of finding it were thereby increased tenfold. Of course it was not a happy chance that this particular question arose before the history lecture on the problem of the changing moral code. The discussion before each lecture was definitely planned to raise questions which the lecture would answer, as well as to summarize the previous lecture, and in general to coordinate the five divisions of the problem. (*Continued on page* 223)

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SOCIAL WORK SHOPTALK

"WE ARE SIMPLY BURSTING with news," announce the highly articulate members of the Committee on Publicity Methods in Social Work on the fly-leaf of their News Bulletin No. 12, dated October. The first piece of news behind this engaging foreword records the appointment of the committee which will guide the new division on educational publicity of the National Conference of Social Work. It is headed by Robert W. Kelso of Boston, who fathered the social service page in the Boston Herald and a large family of other promising publicity experiments, and secretaried by Mary Swain Routzahn of the aforesaid Committee on Publicity Methods. It is explained that the new conference division will hold morning sessions at the National Conference, while the older (but not so very old) Committee will continue its afternoon and dinner sessions, "making these more highly specialized." The Bulletin itself is not content to burst with news, but organizes and ballyhoos its own fourteen mimeographed pages so that each individual burst demands the reader's attention. It is an excellent example of the way in which an intrinsically dull medium may be brightened by assiduous polishing.

WENDELL JOHNSON, executive of the United Charities in Harrisburg, Pa., has become secretary of the Social Service Federation of Toledo, succeeding Arthur Guild, whose appointment as director of the Richmond Community Chest already has been announced on this page.

ELIZABETH HOPSON has gone from Newark, N. J., to become case supervisor of the Wilkes Barre, Pa., United Charities.

DR. H. W. WRIGHT, formerly psychiatrist for the United States Veterans Bureau, has become field psychiatrist of the Bureau of Mental Health of the Pennsylvania State Department of Welfare. Dr. Wright will act as consultant in some of the existing clinics, stimulate sentiment for the establishment of new clinics, and conduct psychiatric examinations of new prisoners and special referred cases in the penal and correctional institutions.

THE FACT that sixes look so much like nines caused a sweeping understatement of the membership of the Pittsburgh Federation of Social Agencies. Edward M. Clopper, whose appointment as executive secretary of that organization was announced on this page in the October 15 issue, writes to ask that attention be called to the fact that its membership is actually 95, not 65, which as Mr. Clopper modestly puts it, makes it "quite representative of local social welfare undertakings."

Lines on the Demise of a Social Worker

On Monday she lunched with the Housing Committee,
With statistics and stew she was filled;
Then attended a tea on "Crime in our City"
And dined with a Church Ladies' Guild.

On Tuesday she went to a "Babies Week" lunch
And a tea on "Good Citizenship"
At dinner she talked to the Trade Union bunch,
There wasn't a thing she dared skip.

On Wednesday she went to two annual dinners,
One happened at noon, one at night,

On Thursday a luncheon on "Bootlegging Sinners"
And a dinner on "War—Is It Right?"

"World Problems" so great was her Friday noon date,
(A luncheon of course, you have guessed)
And she wielded a fork while a man from New York
Spoke at dinner on "Social Unrest."

On Saturday noon she fell in a swoon,
('Twas a luncheon on "Youth of Our Land")
Poor thing, she was through—she never came to,
And she died with a spoon in her hand!

Her death so distressing set all the world guessing.
"What caused it?" was everyone's question.
"A martyr!" sighed some—but wasn't that dumb—
For WE know it was plain indigestion!

—*From the Bulletin of the Northwestern University Settlement, Chicago.*

THOMAS DEVINE has graduated from the 1925 class in Community Chest Administration at Ohio State University to an appointment as executive secretary of the Memphis Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies. Mr. Devine comes by his social activities honestly as the son of Edward T. Devine. Other new community chest executives include John B. Dawson at New Haven (following a term as director of the New Haven Associated Charities); M. H. McKean, at Topeka; and O. C. Pickrell, formerly of Baltimore, at Jacksonville, Fla.

NEW APPOINTMENTS in the state tuberculosis organizations, announced by the N.T.A. include: Frank Kiernan to succeed Robert V. Spencer as executive secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-tuberculosis League. (Mr. Kiernan has been associated in the work of the New York State Charities Aid Association, the Brooklyn Tuberculosis Committee, and the New Jersey Tuberculosis League); Alice Marshall to succeed Mrs. K. R. J. Edholm as executive secretary of the Nebraska association; Mrs. Raymond M. Upton as secretary of the Delaware Anti-tuberculosis Society, and Helen F. Katen of Minnesota as executive secretary of the North Dakota Tuberculosis Association.

ELLA F. BAKKE, formerly publicity secretary of the Colorado Tuberculosis Association has been appointed executive secretary to succeed Garnet Isabel Pelton, whose death early in the summer came as a blow to her many friends in Boston and in Denver, where she had served as the first secretary of the Denver Tuberculosis Association and later in the state organization during years when a remission of her own struggle with the disease made work for others possible.

IF YOU can tune in with Station WJAS, which is the Pickering Studio of Pittsburgh, on some Thursday evening before March 25 at 8 o'clock, you will hear one of the twenty-four talks on different phases of social work which have been arranged by Sidney A. Teller, director of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement of that city. The course ranges over most of social work. Starting with Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein, executive director of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, on The Field of Social Work, the talks include work for children at home, in institutions, in court, in foster homes; work for the immigrant, the blind, the deaf, the sick in hospitals and the sick at home, the aged and the mentally ill; keeping homes together and caring for people who have no home; country outings, ex-prisoners, and the Red Cross. The final talk on Organization the Community for Social Service will be given by Edward N. Clopper of the Pittsburgh Federation. Copies of the detailed announcement may be obtained from Mr. Teller at 1835 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IT IS the Council on Immigrant Education, not on Immigrant Aid (The Survey, October 15, p. 100) of which Robert T. Hill recently became secretary. We apologize for the slip of the typewriter.

SOCIAL WORKERS in Ohio, and those out of it who are interested in legislative measures, will be interested to know that a revised edition of Laws for Ohio Social Workers has been compiled by June Purcell Guild, LL.B., formerly assistant professor of applied sociology at the University of Toledo, and published by the Ohio Council on Family Social Work. The original manual, published in 1921, has been used widely by workers throughout the state and by students; the new edition, copies of which may be obtained through the Council at 572 Ontario St., Toledo, brings its information up to date.

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The Survey
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COMMUNICATIONS

Labor Capitalism

To the Editor: Apropos of one point in Mr. Kallen's provocative article The Nub of Workers' Education, in your July 15 issue. It seems hardly proper to speak of labor capitalism at all. What he calls labor capitalism, and what the newspapers have come to call the capitalist consciousness of labor are not strictly capitalism at all. The collective business of labor differs from the collective business of capital in origin, motive, aim and direction. Labor—or to speak concretely—working men and women—have never minimized the value of capital, have never been opposed to any system of society where capital could be amassed and set to work, and have never advocated a system where capital would cease to be the servant of labor. Labor always instinctively and consciously has opposed capitalism, the subordination of human welfare to profit. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has recently sought to restate this difference between the two forms of enterprise. "Unlike organized capital," he says "which has for its aim the exploitation of idustry for the main purpose of making money, organized labor endeavors, through the collective strength, power and influence of working men and women, to raise living standards and to create opportunities for social, educational and intellectual enjoyment."

It must be true that every friend of labor education will be grateful to Mr. Kallen for his insistence on realism as opposed to abstractionism in education. It must also be true that they will want a sharp distinction made between individualistic exploitation of industry (capitalism) and the collective enterprise of labor (industrial humanism).

M. H. Hedges

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.

A Department of Welfare

To the Editor: At last the people of United States have come to realize that the home is the true source of their criminals, dependents, and national shortcomings; as well as of their virtues. Our vision of welfare is broadening.

A government which is ruled by statesmen will realize that it must depend entirely upon the majority of its homes for its existence and that it must give the home life of all of its people its sincerest consideration. Statesmen already know that armies and navies can never protect a country against its most vicious enemy; its own careless home life.

Since the people of the United States have shown wisdom, in realizing their greatest menace, they surely have wisdom enough to establish a defense against it. A welfare department as a cabinet position, on an equal footing with all other departments in the national cabinet, can provide this defense.

Such a department should be established for the purpose of making a thorough study of the home life of the land; as to its condition, its purpose, its needs, and its possibilities. It should also instruct the people in a sympathetic manner, without force, along such lines. In this field of welfare, practically unworked as it is, there would be little cause for conflict with the programs of other agencies, nor should the department supervise these agencies.

State and municipal welfare departments cannot supply so great a national need. The home regulates the morale of the nation and local stimulation alone may not produce concerted action during a national crisis.

Our national Department of Agriculture has, without force, caused "Uncle Sam" and his smallest farmer to become real good friends, and the farmer is proud of the live stock he raises for his country. The department has not become harmfully politicalized. The farmer does not blame the department for his great marketing problem. In 1923, Congress appropriated nearly thirty-seven millions of dollars for the Department of Agriculture to promote agriculture everywhere throughout the land.

What for home culture? When the government gives honest encouragement to all of its home makers, they too will measure up to the demands we place upon them. These home makers will cease to undermine us, in their ignorance, and will produce more than "cannon fodder" for their country. When given the proper encouragement our home makers will see to it that many statesmen are born, for they must be born, in whose hands the country will be safe.

"Millions for defense!": yes, but what we need above all else is millions of citizens who are willing to think seriously along the line of a *wholesome home life* throughout the land. A program of concerted thought along this line will prove to be the solution to our every problem.

Theodore R. Penney

Philadelphia, Pa.

Parish Workers' Councils

To the Editor: Whether this title can rightfully be put in the plural is one of the main purposes of this letter. As to the name, we members of the council in Cleveland agree that we don't think it quite adequate or attractive, and we have been struggling for years to find a better, so that we are not especially interested to know whether there are other organizations by this name, but we do want and need very much to know whether there are others with purposes and functions similar, with whom we may exchange experiences and ideas and with whom we may possibly cooperate in enlarging service. In 1924 the writer attended the National Welfare Conference in Toronto, hoping to link up with such fellow workers with these purposes in view. Now that the Conference is actually to come to our own city, we are hoping that a few words through The Survey may help prepare the way for church social workers to get together at that time and to be given some real consideration regarding our peculiar functions and problems, on their program. As our group is increasing in numbers and responsibilities, it will not only be of great value to us to consider our problems with such unusual resources at hand, but it must also be of growing importance to have church and secular social agencies familiar and sympathetic and cooperative with each other.

The Parish Workers' Council in Cleveland is not an experiment any longer. It was born out of necessity over twelve years ago, when three of us happened to find each other as new in the work, practically, as ourselves. High school teaching or settlement work was found to be in many respects quite different from the social problems and opportunities of the church. We did not find literature that was scientific and sufficiently definite and comprehensive. Our ministers and our Federation of Churches had set up no special standards. Our churches were asking to be led, rather than to direct work. We three decided we must pool our ignorance and our wisdom. With much difficulty we located other women employed by churches of Cleveland. We asked them to meet with us and organized our council, open to women workers employed by any of the Protestant churches. We became recognized as a group of the Federated Churches, although up to the pres-

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ent that relationship has not been important. It probably should become much more vital. We have met regularly and have tried not only to educate ourselves through talks by social and other experts, as well as by discussions among ourselves about our common problems, but we also have tried to foster a real spirit of fellowship that we feel has proved valuable in the breaking down of denominational prejudice in the churches we represent.

We realize that much of what is our concern has so far found a mere beginning in action, but of one thing we are sure: that the Council has meant a great deal to us in the way of fellowship and mutual inspiration and that we have helped each other in the solution of various concrete problems through the sharing of experiences. Also, we have been enabled to avoid certain overlappings of work or territory. But chiefly we have many questions to which we need answers. We hope the Conference can help us. Among these are:

What should be the extent or limitations of social service functions by professional church workers? How can such workers best cooperate with the various social agencies, public and private, of the community? How best with workers of other Protestant denominations, Catholic and Jewish agencies? Wherein have these workers the right and duty to speak for their churches in civil and social matters that demand public attention? What set of standards should we set up for our profession and how can we get these established? And many others.

It would be most gratifying to us if our fellow workers who read The Survey would communicate with us.

HAZEL E. FOSTER

President, Parish Workers' Council, Old Stone Church, Cleveland.

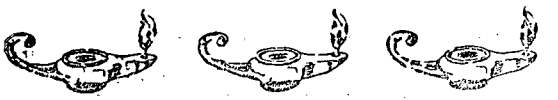
Workers Who Like to Use Their Minds

(*Continued from page* 219)

The faculty were drawn from various universities and colleges, and from different branches of the workers' education movement both here and in England. They were men and women who realized that a new type of education was needed to meet a new problem, and who threw themselves enthusiastically into the adventure of this pioneer work. Their variety of background, as well as of special training, proved to be one of the greatest assets of the school. On every Saturday morning the whole student body gathered for a summary of the problem of the week, and a frank discussion in which students and faculty both took part. To the amazement of the students, the faculty disagreed! Dismaying indeed; for if a teacher's doxy is not orthodoxy, then where is there sound orthodoxy? Then only individual thinking, based on the best available knowledge, can reveal truth, and even that truth is to be most cautiously accepted. The comments of the students seemed to indicate that this point had really gotten under their intellectual skins.

It is difficult to persuade any group of Americans to throw off their orthodoxies, especially if you do not offer them a new set of orthodoxies as a substitute. It is the habit of orthodoxy, rather than any of its particular tenets, that is most dangerous to real thinking, and most difficult to uproot. If the school made some inroads on this habit—and there is good reason to believe that it did—then it may have found a technique which can do yeoman's service to adult education, and to the general level of American thinking.

BERTHA WALLERSTEIN



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AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $5.00 includes "Rural America" (monthly bulletin) and Annual Conference Proceedings.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Lita Bane, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY—Founded 1828, labors for an international peace of justice. Its official organ is the Advocate of Peace, $2.00 a year. Arthur Deerin Call, secretary and editor, 612-614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

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CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, Inc.—730 Fifth Avenue, New York. Telephone: Circle 9623. To secure Mothers Allowance laws in states now having no such provision; to promote desirable amendments to existing Mothers Allowance laws, to harmonize them with the maximum necessary protection of dependent children; to secure proper laws affecting adoption, boarding out and placing out of dependent children; so far as possible to secure home life for normal children in preference to sending them to institutions; to aid in the enforcement of Mothers Pension and kindred laws. States Council of Child Welfare Committee of America comprises representatives of practically every state. Committee publishes digest of laws and educational material on Mothers Pension and kindred topics. Invites requests from responsible public and private organizations for aid in Mothers Pension problems. Sophie Irene Loeb, President; Governor Alfred E. Smith, Honorary Chairman; Margaret Woodrow Wilson, First Vice-President; Edward F. Brown, Executive Secretary.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22d Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Composed of 20 Protestant national women's mission boards. Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
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NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

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(*Continued from page* 217)

assistant to her is hired, and each mother gives a half-day's service weekly, performing definitely assigned duties outdoors or in. This arrangement provides four mothers each morning; and it is proof of the real purpose of the school that these mothers are faithful in attendance, providing their own substitutes from the nursery group and with the approval of the service chairman, when such a necessity as their own child's illness prevents their attendance. Each mother knows, from week to week as she comes for her half-day of service, what particular work the children are doing, and she can and does in nearly every case follow their progress closely. This advantage, the nursery board has always felt, more than offsets whatever disadvantage results from the change of assistants from day to day. The cooperative plan makes a low tuition fee possible; it gives each mother a chance to study her own child when he is in a group as well as when he is in his own home.

Undoubtedly the possibilities of the nursery school cooperatively organized have not been realized. Given intelligent supervision (this is a prime necessity) and mothers who are in earnest about their children's early training to the extent of being ready to sacrifice, if necessary, a bridge game or time for embroidering, and much can be done by other groups to whom this pioneer work may serve both as a model and as a point of departure. But the right idea of its purpose must prevail, if any nursery school is to be permanent and useful in the development of individual children. It is, first of all, an educational institution.

ALTHA LEAH BASS

Family Workers and Food

(*Continued from page* 205)

significance of foods in meeting this need; the modifications of a family diet to meet conditions of income, race, religion, tradition, customs, and the like, as well as age, sex, occupation and health conditions; diet for special abnormal conditions; the cost of food in money and energy, and the social case worker as a teacher.

As a preliminary exercise the workers were invited to submit a list of questions they would ask in determining the physical and social environment and family habits in relation to food. This was followed by asking them first to make up a grocery order for a month and from this to draw up menus for a week to include a proper combination of food elements. The final exercise consisted in submitting a hypothetical case record as of 1935 showing, in addition to the social problem, how the worker would proceed in handling a food problem involving some member of the family. Each lecture was supplemented by a practical demonstration by the organization's dietitian, illustrating concretely the problem of proper combination of food in their relation to cost.

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MAURICE TAYLOR

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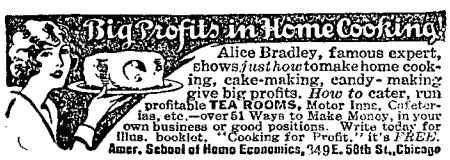
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112 E. 19 St. New York

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UNFURNISHED, NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, 184 Sullivan Street, New York City, $65 per month. 1 large room, 1 small room, bath, 2 large closets. Up 3 flights on front of house. With use of garden, consisting of backyards of 22 houses thrown into one, with trees, shrubs, grass, flagged walks, benches, etc. 2 blocks south of Washington Square. Near bus, 7th Ave. Subway, 6th Ave. "L". Address K, care of THE SURVEY, 112 East 19th Street.

Advertise Your Wants in The Survey

PERIODICALS

Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 19 W. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

MENTAL HYGIENE: quarterly: $3.00 a year: published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

CURRENT PAMPHLETS

Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

CHICAGO STANDARD BUDGET FOR DEPENDENT FAMILIES (Revised). Chicago Council of Social Agencies, 308 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 25c per copy.

COOKING FOR PROFIT, by Alice Bradley, describes home-study course, which includes catering, tea room, cafeteria and lunch room management. "51 Ways to Make Money" free. Am. School of Home Economics, 5772 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

AGED CLIENTS OF BOSTON SOCIAL AGENCIES, by a Group of Investigators and Social Workers, Lucile Eaves, Director. Experienced Social workers comment on studies based on over a thousand case histories of care given the aged. Order from the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., Cloth, 152 pp., $1.25.

THE SOCIAL WORKERS APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF VENEREAL DISEASE is a pamphlet containing information which every social worker, teacher, minister, and layman should have. It has been carefully compiled by the Venereal Disease Committee of the Charity Organization Society and published by them in July 1925. Copies can be secured from the Committee at 105 East 22nd Street at a cost of .25 per copy.

Looking for a position?
Want to make a change?
Instead of worrying about it and getting discouraged adopt the policy of this advertises and insert a want ad in the Survey.

The Survey
112 East 19 Street
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

"I received seventeen replies to my advertisement in the Survey. There was a generally high class level of quality in the replies, too. Neighborhood Association had good cause to appreciate the Survey's service in that entire matter.

Very truly yours,

.....
.....

FOR THE HOME

"Home-Making as a Profession"

Is a 80-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home-study Domestic Science courses. for teaching, institution management, etc. and for home-making efficiency.

Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

Better, Cheaper, Quicker

We have complete equipment and an expert staff to do your
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If you will investigate you will find that we can do it better, quicker and *cheaper* than you can in your own office.

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Ask The Survey about Us!

Buy Christmas Seals

Stamp Out Tuberculosis

The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations of the United States

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Do Tell. A Bit of Gossip Now and Then Is Relished by the Best of Men

Printers do make silly mistakes (except, of course, the Survey's printer). The printer who made the program for the Pennsylvania Nurses' Annual Meeting must have had a radio complex when he set up the following:

Subject: "American Red Cross Nursing Service"
Speaker: Miss Clara D. Noyes, R. N.

We hope that Miss Noyes will forgive us for not calling her Miss X, but her name fits the joke. Her speech, by the way, was an inspiring presentation of Red Cross nursing.

Adventures Afield

The life of a Survey field staff member has its comic relief. After presenting the merits of The Survey in a five minute speech at a conference of social work, F. S. J. (female) was hailed by one of the audience. "I take The Survey," she whispered, "but tell me, where did you get that stunning hat?"

* * *

Which reminds us of the time a bashful young man at the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, came up to the Survey book table and after some hesitatation asked J. D. K. (male) "Will you allow a personal question? You see, I have a bet on you. The girl sitting next to me at the meeting when you spoke bet me that you wear a wig. Do you?"

* * *

The Ohio Welfare Conference was over and the field staff member was packing the Survey book display. For some reason there was one book too many. Nearby sat someone, probably a social worker; the f. s. m. didn't glance up to see. "I've a book left over," he called out. "Don't you want to buy it?" "What's the title?" "Let's see," picking it up, "Getting Ready to be a Mother." He heard a gasp and looked up to discover a girl blushing furiously.

Our Host, Mr. Berry

In Athens, Ohio, lived a man named Berry. He was a colored man, and because the people of his race visiting Athens had no place to live, he leased a building on the Main Street and started Hotel Berry. Hotel Berry is now *the* hotel of Athens. Traveling men "make" it for the week end and parents visiting the university take their children there for dinner. Good service, attractive food and intelligent hospitality know no color line here.

Are Men Home Makers?

In a home economics class in a western high school are two boys. Why not? They give as their reason for taking the course that they expect someday to have a stake in home life and they want to be equipped to do their share.

Which reminds us of a Y. W. C. A. poster at the Ohio Welfare Conference:

You Want to Marry
Why?
Learn How to Judge Men

A Record of Which to be Proud

This fall the American Journal of Nursing celebrates its 25th Anniversary. For two and a half decades the Journal has been the official organ of the American Nurses Association and has been the one means by which a nurse could keep well posted. At each state nurses' meeting this autumn a birthday cake is lit with twenty-five candles, each representing a new subscription entered at that time. Few of the states, however, have been content to limit their candles to twenty-five. Pennsylvania, for example, needed two cakes to hold her ninety new subscriptions, while Minnesota took the cake with 320. At the American Hospital Association meeting, the Journal booth contained a cake a yard wide made by the chef of a Louisville Hotel and iced with an infinite detail of sugar scrolls and candy flowers. During the birthday celebration period the circulation of the Journal has increased by thousands and the nurses hope to show a 25,000 subscription list by January 1.

Better Hurry

In the advertising pages of this number of The Survey you will find an announcement of "The Mind in the Making" for $1.00 a copy. When the publishers undertook a reprinting from the same plates as the original but with a different cloth binding, The Survey ordered an additional 1,000 copies for its readers. Before publication on October 30, one fourth of The Survey edition had been sold. Admirers of James Harvey Robinsin ordered copies by threes and fours; one high school teacher ordered 57 copies. It is seldom Survey readers have such an opportunity. The publisher tells us we cannot purchase another printing; when the present edition is sold, that will be an end of it. There are only a few hundred copies left of The Survey edition. If you want a copy for yourself, or a half dozen for Christmas gifts, or a larger quantity for classroom use, better wire us.

Misplaced Humor

Is it true that an organization is being formed to keep out-of-town speakers out of town? If so, one of the correlated functions should be to keep home talent in the home. Its first subject might be a local tenor, who, at the Pennsylvania Nurses' Annual Meeting sang "Love Will Come Again."

Miss Linda of Lexington

Her home is in Lexington, but all Kentucky knows her. "Miss Linda" they call her down there; Linda Neville is how she is known officially. For years she was on the Red Cross staff, working in the Kentucky hills, fighting ignorance and disease. When a "flying clinic" was formed Linda Neville was the one to guide it on mule back through the hills and bring to it the children and the grown-ups who were suffering. The State Department of Charities and Corrections is to be congratulated on having her as a new member of its board, for probably nobody knows better than Linda Neville the social needs of Kentucky. She is active on the Kentucky Committee for Mothers and Babies, a recent organization, with Mrs. Mary Breckinridge as director, which is setting up a model mid-wife county unit in the Kentucky hills.

A New Kind of Flying Clinic

Taking his cue from Miss Neville's "flying clinics" and from the well known practice of having trade tours so that business men may study conditions outside their own city, Paul Benjamin is promoting a "Social Tour" of Kentucky, so that the people of Louisville, traveling by motor, may tour their state and visit the state institutions and social agencies.

An Unusual Governor

Virginia B. Handley, Director of the Child Welfare Department, State of Alabama, writes us: "We had a luncheon meeting of the Executive Committee of our State Conference of Social Work the other day at which Governor W. W. Brandon, honorary president, was present. I feel that this is rather an unusual thing—that the Governor of a state would show his interest in social matters to the extent of attending a small meeting of this kind."

* * *

The meeting of the Ohio Home Economics Association was over. Mary E. Parker had told of her interesting travels through colleges and schools of the West and Lucia Johnson Bing had spoken on "Women's New Freedom."

We strolled across the campus (of Ohio University at Athens, Ohio) and into the town, and we pondered on the significance of women's new freedom when we saw a shop window displaying this sign:

College Supplies
Beauty Shoppe

J. D. K.

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YEAR ENDED 1924-5

ANNUAL STATEMENT BY THE EDITOR
To Survey Associates — and all Survey Readers

YEAR BEGUN 1925-6

Our Year and Yours!

THANKS all around to the enterprise and conviction of members, contributors, board and staff, we have entered our new publishing year with a stride we have never had before. In the twelve months here under review—October 1, 1924 to September 30, 1925—we scored new records on half a dozen counts. We want everyone concerned to take to heart their mounting significance to a mutual undertaking which has had to find and break its uphill way on the borderlands of journalism and education.

IN a sense, we make report twenty-four times a year on editorial work. The issues themselves are our exhibit. The practical service development of our Midmonthlies is before you. As examples of Graphic technique in interpretation there were our three special numbers on the frontiers of health (Hearts: November), race relations (Harlem: March), and civics (Regional Planning: May), in which we pioneered in company with men and women who are pushing back American horizons.

HERE, in this brief annual statement, let us center on the engineering of Survey Associates Inc. as a cooperative publishing body which, because of its unconventionality, both as a journal and as an educational project, has had to overcome all sorts of mental inhibitions; which is not brick and mortar, class-room and campus, but printed pages and circulation stencils; facts, experience, inventions and ideas spread before people in ways that will count. And as our base line, let us begin with a paragraph from last year's annual statement. That statement told the story of a year's struggle to hold our own, for only in its last six months did we overcome the slump in the first six, which had beset most serious publications and had put several out of business. At the close of the year we could, none the less, come before readers and members "not with the plea of emergency, but with the high challenge of opportunity":

> Help us [we said] keep up the momentum so hardly recaptured. Help us in these months ahead achieve the stature that will mean security. It takes the edge off creative work to have to carry it on two jumps ahead of disaster. It takes the edge off constructive interest in that work to have to belabor it with appeals of distress. Just a moderate increase in membership, just a reasonable gain in twice-a-month readers, coupled with a spirited leap forward in Graphic monthly subscriptions—now that the Graphic has got its stride editorially—and we shall have solider footing. Staff and board of directors will do their part, but in canvassing the resources we can call into play, our united conviction is that the outcome of success or failure rests with our subscribers and our members.

MEASURING the outcome of the twelve months against that base line, we can report:

—A "Moderate Increase in Membership"—our roster of $10 cooperating members rose from 1163 to 1314; we did a little better than hold our own in $25, $50, $75 and $100 contributing memberships. Together these five membership classes brought $31,815 to our common fortunes as against $29,855 the year before: and altogether we report 1,856 members for 1924-5 against 1,695 in 1923-4.

—A "Moderate Increase" in Advertising Receipts—$16,295 against $14,033; and better, net receipts 54 per cent over the year before.

—A "Reasonable Gain" in Joint (twice-a-month) Subscriptions—15,798 subscriptions written against 14,867 in 1923-4—a net gain of 931. Including Midmonthly sales, ($826) our joint circulation receipts topped $60,000 for the first time ($60,006 against $56,282 last year).

—A "Spirited Leap Forward" in Graphic Sales. Our Harlem number ran into two editions, totalling 42,000 against the previous high levels (around 30,000) set by our Irish number of three years ago, and our Giant Power number in 1924. Receipts from quantity sales and newsstands for the year totalled $6,614 against $4,534 the year before.

—A "Spirited Leap Forward" in Subscriptions for the Graphic as a Monthly. 5,068 new subscriptions secured as against 2,182 the year before—or more than double; bringing Graphic subscription receipts, new and renewal, (over and above joint subscriptions) to $10,088 against $6,105 in 1923-4.

NEW HIGH RECORDS all, for Survey Associates: gains, in round figures, of 10 per cent in members, 15 per cent in advertising, 7 per cent in joint subscription receipts, 45 per cent in Graphic sales and 65 per cent in Graphic (monthly) subscriptions.

What all this meant in "solider footing" was borne out by our bank showing. Without reserves, with contributions paid sometimes months after they are pledged, and with promotion work and expensive issues falling often in low income months, we finance current operations on Survey Associates by loans at the bank. In 1923-4 these averaged $19,950 a month. In the spring of 1924 they ran over $25,000. Last January we brought them down to nothing at all and held them there for thirty days. The average for the twelve months has been $11,625.

FOR this sense of security, for this release of creative work, for this constructive interest applied, for these moderate increases and reasonable gains, and for these leaps forward, our thanks go out to men and women in a hundred cities, and in a score of callings, who helped us muster this strength and marshal this showing.

Yet so closely must we cut our coat to fit our cloth that we cleared the year's budget, totalling close to $200,000, with a surplus of $1,200 on Graphic operations, and a balance in our General Fund of $74!

AGAIN, at the outset of a new year we come before you not with the plea of emergency but with the high challenge of opportunity. Help carry this new momentum forward. Share in laying these foundations. Help us prove that in mutual interest, in common service and cooperative support we have in truth a living endowment for this adventure of ours on the borderlands of journalism and education.

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The Graphic Goes Forward

WE have turned the corner of the first four experimental years of the Survey Graphic as a monthly periodical and entered upon a new four-year period, which we believe will establish it permanently as an adventurous and unprecedented project in social interpretation.

Educationally, the Graphic proved itself in its first years. But it was not until the fourth year, now closed, that sheerly as a publishing proposition it carried conviction in a new sense to those close to it. The gage we set last fall was to write 500 new short term subscriptions per month for six months, or 3,000. We wrote 4,500 in five months, and on the basis of this demonstration, the Board of Directors of Survey Associates at its meeting April 30, voted unanimously to go forward.

We inaugurated the Graphic in 1921 by setting out to raise a Founders Fund of $50,000 annually for the four years ending September 30 last. Our purpose is to extend this fund for another four years on a sliding scale, to devote a minimum of $25,000 each year to promote circulation growth in line with last winter's demonstration; and by this means to bring commercial receipts, stage by stage, to the point where they will meet publishing costs.

Our Graphic budget for 1925-6 calls for contributions of $40,000 for current operations; the first step in a process which in the four years may cut the fund needed in half—or to the level of our annual investment in promotion.

WHEN we started in on the Graphic in 1921, we had a paper plan and a hope. Our hope was that in four years we could bring it to the point where, in conjunction with the general staff organization of The Survey, no further contributions would be required to meet its maintenance, both publishing costs and promotion. Midway of the experiment, we knew we should fall short of this hope, but as against that we had compelling evidence that the paper plan had turned into a reality. The Graphic had helped win for us a steadily spreading membership in Survey Associates. It had reinvigorated the slow but sure growth of our joint $5 subscription list among our normal clientèle the country over. It had "broken through" in special numbers, reaching double our regular list and interpreting social needs, issues and situations to audiences seldom reached by reports, books and specialized periodicals.

These things counted: the Graphic had become an integral, if not an indispensable, part of the working scheme of Survey Associates. Had we an endowment, its educational justification would have been unquestioned. But as a mutual enterprise, in recasting our program we held to the harder test of making practical headway with it as a monthly periodical. We deferred decision until the close of our promotion season last spring, and determined to rest it on whether or not we had brought commercial receipts to within arm's length of publishing costs, and had demonstrated our ability to win subscribers in convincing numbers. The crux of our fourth year became our circulation drive which, in view of the depression and the political campaign of the fall, we planned to defer until January 1 last. The Graphic would stand or fall on the winter's outcome. With the changed psychology the week after election, however, we sent out our first batch of circulars November 29. In the succeeding months, we circularized around 100,000 selected names and averaged 3.88 per cent returns—for us an extraordinary showing; far better than anything we had had in years. We wrote 1,000 new short-term subscriptions in December; 1,000 in March; 1,500 in April. In the twelve months we wrote 5,000, or more than the preceding three years combined.

In net paid circulation, we could report on June 30 these averages for six months of 1925—joint subscriptions at 15,575, Graphic subscriptions (monthly)

Harlem

A double special number dealing with the New Negro
March 1925

I. THE GREATEST NEGRO COMMUNITY IN THE WORLD

Harlem — *Foreword*
Enter the New Negro — *Alain Locke*
The Making of Harlem — *James W. Johnson*
Black Workers and the City — *Charles S. Johnson*
The South Lingers On — *Rudolph Fisher*
The Tropics in New York — *W. A. Domingo*
Harlem Types, Portraits — *Winold Reiss*

II. THE NEGRO EXPRESSES HIMSELF

The Black Man Brings His Gifts — *W. E. B. DuBois*
Youth Speaks, Poems — *Countée Cullen, Anne Spencer, Angelina Grimke, Claude McKay, Jean Toomer, and Langston Hughes*
Jazz at Home — *J. A. Rogers*
Negro Art and America — *Albert C. Barnes*
The Negro Digs Up His Past — *A. A. Schomburg*
The Art of the Ancestors — *Countée Cullen*

III. BLACK AND WHITE—STUDIES IN RACE CONTACTS

The Dilemma of Social Pattern — *M. J. Herskovits*
The Rhythm of Harlem — *Konrad Bercovici*
Color Lines — *Walter F. White*
Harvest of Race Prejudice — *Kelly Miller*
Breaking Through — *Eunice R. Hunton*
Portraits of Negro Women — *Winold Reiss*
The Double Task Ambushed in the City — *Winthrop D. Lane*
The Church and the Negro Spirit — *George E. Haynes*

Regional Planning

A special number dealing with the future of cities and the country
May 1925

Frontispiece, Mural Painting — *Ezra Winter*
The Regional Community — *Foreword*
The Fourth Migration — *Lewis Mumford*
Dinosaur Cities — *Clarence S. Stein*
New York Today—and Tomorrow? — *Maps and Charts*
Boost the Big City! Cartoons — *Art Young*
Our Stake in Congestion — *F. L. Ackerman*
Coals to Newcastle — *Stuart Chase*
Elements of the Region, Etchings — *Ralph M. Pearson*
Regions—To Live In — *Lewis Mumford*
The New Exploration — *Benton MacKaye*
Seeing a State Whole — *Alfred E. Smith*
Giant Power—Region Builder — *Robert W. Bruère*
The Road to Good Houses — *Henry Wright*
Garden Cities — *C. B. Purdom*
Can We Have Garden Cities in America? — *Alexander M. Bing*
Two-Generation Communities — *J. K. Hart*

Hearts

A semi-special number dealing with the prevention and control of Heart Disease
November 1924

Frontispiece — *Hendrik Willem Van Loon*
Heart Disease — *Haven Emerson, M.D.*
Heart Disease and the Job, Portraits — *Lewis W. Hine*
Putting Their Hearts in their Work — *Hannah Mitchell*
Woman's Work Is Never Done — *Elizabeth Porter Wyckoff*
Child Hearts — *Samuel McCoy*
Peter Flanders — *Mary Ross*
Saving Hearts in Your Town — *William H. Robey, M.D.*

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at 4,279, sales at 5,234, or (combined) 25,088, an increase of 15.4 per cent over the corresponding period for 1924.

Up to September 30, we had renewed 25 per cent of our trial subscriptions. Our crucial test for the new year will be to lift this percentage to the point where the operation will be sound; and to carry forward and enhance last year's momentum in winning new readers.

RECAPITULATING: the first of our four years we "sold" the Graphic to Survey readers, and at its close, telescoped our weekly into our present more economical twice-a-month schedule. The second and third years, we successfully employed the Graphic in helping spread our joint list soundly among groups consecutively interested in social work; developing a type of field promotion work which covers its own cost. In these three years, we brought out a series of special numbers reaching double our joint subscription list. In the fourth year we brought out three such special numbers and by an aggressive program of circularization, we doubled our monthly subscriptions and brought the combined net paid circulation reached by the Graphic to 25,000.

THIS fourth year, Graphic commercial receipts matched—and more than matched—dollar for dollar, the Founders Fund. This is in part due to the fact that an increased share of renewing joint subscriptions has been credited to the Graphic account. Next year, for the first time, these renewals will be split 50-50. But it is in greater measure due to healthy gains in new joint subscriptions, monthly subscriptions and sales (items accounting for an increase of $7,500). The rise in Graphic commercial receipts is shown in the following table.

Founders Fund: Survey Graphic

	1921-2	1922-3	1923-4	1924-5	Pledges 1925-6
Pratt, Estate of Mrs. George D.	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	——
Leach, Mrs. Henry G.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
*Elmhirst, Mrs. Leonard K.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	——
Pratt, George D.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. John T.	5,000	——	——	——	——
*Rosenwald, Julius	——	——	3,750	——	——
†Fels, Samuel S.	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	——
Lasker, Miss Loula D.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500
Rosenbaum, Mrs. E. F.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	——
Chadbourne, Thomas L.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	——
*Warburg, Felix M.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
*Warburg, Paul M.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	800
Seager, Henry R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500
*†Macy, V. Everit	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Lewisohn, Adolph & Sam	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500
McCready, Mrs. Caroline P.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
†Bing, Alexander M.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Elkins, William M.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Morrow, Dwight W.	——	1,000	1,000	1,000	——
Haynes, Dr. John R.	1,000	——	1,000	1,000	——
Bamberger, Louis	250	250	1,000	1,000	——
Harmon, William E.	——	——	——	——	1,000
Hull, Morton D.	500	500	500	500	——
Blaine, Mrs. Emmons	500	500	500	500	500
*Swift, Harold H.	500	500	500	500	500
Cochran, William F.	500	500	500	500	——
*de Forest, Robert W.	500	500	500	500	500
Ittleson, Henry	500	500	500	——	500
*Lamont, Mrs. Thomas W.	500	500	——	500	500
**Chamberlain, Miss Ellen S.	500	500	——	500	500
Pew, Miss Ethel	——	500	500	500	——
Swanton, Mrs. Thomas J.	500	——	——	——	——
McRae, Milton A.	500	——	——	——	——
Keith Fund	——	——	——	500	——
Goldman, Henry	——	——	——	500	——
*Rhoads, Mrs. Charles J.	——	250	250	250	250
*Sibley, Miss Florence	250	250	250	250	——
Reefer, E. J.	——	250	250	250	250
Fohs, Mrs. F. Julius	——	——	——	——	250
*Rosenberg, Max L.	——	——	——	250	250
	$50,500	$45,500	$50,000	$49,000	$22,300

* Contributed also to General Fund
† Contributed also to Industry Fund
** Paid also cooperation subscription

COMMERCIAL RECEIPTS SURVEY GRAPHIC

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Joint Subscriptions, New		$11,860.67	$10,865.94	$12,366.00
Renewal		7,824.34	11,709.52	15,501.00
Graphic Monthly Subscriptions	$4,678.76	3,719.53	6,104.99	10,088.00
Advertising		10,019.13	10,332.25	11,224.00
Newsstands and Sales	3,547.74	1,482.85	4,534.53	6,614.00
	$8,226.50	$34,906.52	$43,547.23	$55,793.00

THROUGHOUT the four years we have conceived the Graphic as an original project in social interpretation. Our special numbers have set forth the aspirations of the Irish people at the threshold of their new state, and the Russians in the aftermath of Revolution; we have interpreted our Mexican neighbors to the South in a way that has made for understanding, and have given in our Harlem number a fresh approach to the gravest problem of race relations in our midst. We exhibited the broken year of the miners and illuminated the industrial struggle at the time of the last great coal strike; we have cooperated with engineers in forecasting the sweeping social changes implicit in electric power development; and have afforded a hearing to those approaching city and regional planning from a new angle. We have even applied our technique to the disease which has supplanted tuberculosis at the top of our mortality tables, in a way which has challenged action.

In our general issues, we have sought to bring out the most constructive and arresting contributions we could find in the fields of social work and practice, health, education, industry and community organization; and on the other hand, to bring social appraisal to bear on general affairs,—local, national and international.

THAT this implement for interpretation we are fashioning has done these things and can do these things with a freshness and distinction which has engaged ever widening circles of friends and readers—and no less that we have carried forward our month to month exchange of ideas and experience—is evidence, we believe, of the educational worth of the venture we are mutually embarked upon. In its team play, board, staff and members, contributors of time, effort and writings, play creative parts.

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Financial Statement

Fiscal Year 1924-25 as of Sept. 30, 1925, with Certificate of Audit*

I. SURVEY ASSOCIATES (General)

Revenue

Contributions:			
General:			
$10 Cooperating Members	$13,140.00		
$25 Sustaining Members	7,400.00		
$50 Contributing Members	3,700.00		
$75 Contributing Members	675.00		
$100 Contributing Members	6,900.00		
Large and other	10,623.82	$42,438.82	
Special:			
Industry	$4,255.00		
Foreign Service	1,020.00		
Health	305.00		
Social Practice	150.00		
Education	25.00	5,755.00	
Total Contributions		$48,193.82	
Discounts Earned		1,410.76	$49,604.58

Disbursements

Administration		$7,571.92	
Editor-Executive		2,597.10	
Membership		8,750.16	
Special Editorial Departments:			
Industry	$4,758.31		
Foreign Service	1,028.00		
Civics	1,244.38		
Health	2,787.30		
Social Practice	1,510.17		
Education	2,217.15	13,545.31	32,464.49
Balance Division I, Sept. 30, 1925			$17,140.09
Allocated at close of year to Division II (Survey Midmonthly)			17,066.09
Surplus for year 1924-25			$74.00

II. SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

Revenue

Subscriptions:			
50% new joint subscriptions	$12,365.99		
55% renewed joint subscriptions	18,946.63	$31,312.62	
Sales		826.17	
Advertising		4,971.05	$37,109.84

Disbursements

Administration		$7,571.91	
Editor-Executive		2,597.12	
Manufacturing		16,770.60	
Editorial		8,654.09	
Joint Subscription Extension		11,507.87	
Joint Subscription Routine		3,505.74	
Advertising		3,469.48	
Sales		99.12	$54,175.93
Deficit Division II, Sept. 30, 1925			$17,066.09
Allocated at close of year from Division I (above)			17,066.09

III. SURVEY GRAPHIC

Revenue

Subscriptions:			
50% new joint subscriptions	$12,366.01		
45% renewed joint subscriptions	15,501.80		
Monthly subscriptions	10,088.61	$37,956.42	
Advertising		11,224.21	
Profit on Sale of Securities		106.00	
Newsstands and Sales		6,614.30	
Contributions to Founders Fund		49,000.00	$104,900.93

Disbursements

Administration	$7,571.92	
Editor-Executive	5,194.21	
Manufacturing	28,546.80	
Editorial	13,900.09	
Joint Subscription Extension	11,507.87	
Joint Subscription Routine	3,505.73	
Graphic Promotion	14,279.01	
Graphic Routine	2,877.99	
Advertising	9,332.93	
Newsstands and Sales	6,936.81	$103,653.36
Surplus for year 1924-25, Survey Graphic		$1,247.57

RECAPITULATION FOR YEAR

	Contributions	Business Revenue	Total Revenue	Total Disbursed
I. Survey Associates (Gen'l)	$48,193.82	$1,410.76	$49,604.58	$32,464.49
II. Survey Midmonthly		37,109.84	37,109.84	54,175.93
III. Survey Graphic	49,000.00	55,900.93	104,900,93	103,653.36
	$97,193.82	$94,421.53	$191,615.35	$190,293.78

STATUS OF FUNDS

SURVEY ASSOCIATES (General)		FOUNDERS FUND: SURVEY GRAPHIC	
Balance Oct. 1, 1924	$408.62	Deficit Oct. 1, 1924	$2,916.17
Deduct unpaid pledges 1923-24	60.00	Deduct Surplus, Sept. 30, 1925	1,247.57
	$348.62	Deficit on Sept. 30, 1925	$1,668.60
Add Surplus for 1924-25	74.00		
Balance on Sept. 30, 1925	$422.62		

Contributions

General

Chamberlain, Joseph P.	$1,000
‡de Forest, Robert W.	1,000
‡Elmhirst, Mrs. Leonard K.	1,000
Rosenwald, Julius	1,000
Anonymous	500
Burnham, Miss M. A.	500
Cabot, Dr. Richard C.	500
‡Lamont, Mrs. Thomas W.	500
†Lasker, Miss Florina and Mr. Edward and Mrs. Rosensohn	500
‡†Macy, V. Everit	500
Vogelstein, Ludwig	500
‡Warburg, Felix M.	500
Woodward, Dr. George	400
Greenfield, Albert M.	250
Hart, Max	250
Lee, Joseph	250
Eckstein, Louis	200
Mastbaum, Jules E.	200
Hathaway, Miss Martha N.	150

Unclassified

Baldwin, Mrs. Ruth Standish	$40
Gannett, Mrs. William C.	40
Gifford, Dr. H.	40
Senter, Miss J. Augusta	40
Wittpenn, Mrs. H. O.	40
Woodman, Miss Mary	40
Anonymous	37.50
Johnson, Mrs. Edward J.	30
Frank, A. Richard	20
**Putnam, Mrs. Charles P.	20
Brewer, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph	15
Dodge, Percival	15
Donaldson, Mrs. Henry H.	15
Gavit, John P.	15
Harper, J. C.	15
Hillard, Miss Mary R.	15
Holt, Mrs. L. E.	15
King, Clarence	15
Liveright, Mrs. Alice F.	15
Minster, Mrs. L.	15
Musgrove, W. J.	15
Porter, Rev. L. C.	15
Thompson, Thomas (Trust)	15
Warner, Mrs. A. D.	15
Anonymous	10
**Baldwin, Dr. Kate W.	10
**Barus, Mr. & Mrs. Maxwell	10
**Bijur, Judge Nathan	10
**Cannon, Miss Dorothy A.	10
**Castle, Miss H. E. A.	10
**Childs, R. S.	10
**Cochran, Miss Fanny T.	10
**Cook, Mrs. Alfred A.	10
**Crane, Mrs. W. Murray	10
**Edson, John Joy	10
**Forbes, Mrs. J. Malcolm	10
**Frazier, Dr. Charles M.	10
**Gatzert, August	10
**Gavisk, Rev. Francis H.	10
**Hunter, Henry C.	10
**Jackson, James F.	10
**Jewett, Miss Alice Natalie	10
**Kahn, Mrs. Albert	10
**Liebmann, Walter	10
**Martin, Mrs. A. W.	10
**Nicolay, Miss Helen	10
**Noonan, Thomas J.	10
**Pinchot, Mrs. Minturn	10
**Pomeroy, Dr. Ralph H.	10
**Sage, Dean	10
**Seaver, H. L.	10
**Sherman, Charles A.	10
**Stix, Mrs. Ernest W.	10
**Sullivan, Mrs. T. R.	10
**Traiser, Charles H.	10
**Warren, George A.	10
**Wood, Thomas	10
Brown, Thomas I.	8.32
**Greene, Mrs. F. D.	5
**Ralston, Jackson H.	5
**Rowell, Miss Dorothy C.	5

Special

Graphic Founders

(See page 231)

Industry

‡Bing, Alexander M.	$500
‡Fels, Samuel S.	500
*‡Macy, V. Everit	500
Brandeis, Judge & Mrs. Louis D.	300
*Lasker, Miss Florina and Mr. Edward and Mrs. Rosensohn.	300
Filene, A. Lincoln	250
Lehman, Col. Herbert H.	250
Philadelphian	200
Anonymous	100
Dennison, Henry S.	100
*Eastman, Mr. & Mrs. Lucius R.	100
Evans, Mrs. Glendower	100
Filene, Edward A.	100
Huyck, Edmund N.	100
Ittleson, Mrs. Henry	100
Mallery, Otto T.	100
Robins, Mrs. Raymond	100
*Schwarzenbach, Robert J. F.	100
Swope, Gerard	100
Crunden, Frank P.	50
*Davis, J. Lionberger	50
Farnam, Henry W.	50
*Jones, Miss Myrta L.	50
Weyl, Mrs. Walter E.	50
**Moot, Adelbert	25
Anderson, Frank V. (In Mem.)	10
Beard, Charles A.	10
Cooke, Morris Llewellyn	10
MacDonald, George	10
*Meyer, Walter E.	10
Mitler, Mrs. Herbert	10
Prendergast, William A.	10
Wells, Philip P.	10

Foreign Service

Dodge, Cleveland H.	$250
Scattergood, Mrs. Thomas	200
Ollesheimer, Mrs. Henry (In Memoriam)	100
Scattergood, J. Henry	100
Scattergood, Miss Margaret	100
Schiff, Mrs. Jacob H.	100
Anonymous	75
*Fox, Mrs. Mortimer J.	25
Buzby, Walter J.	10
Evans, Mr. & Mrs. Harold	10
Leeds, Morris, E.	10
Maier, Paul D. I.	10
Rhoads, Charles J.	10
Rhoads, George A.	10
Thomas, Arthur H.	10

Social Practice

Charity Org. Society, Buffalo	$25
Children's Aid Society of Penn.	25
Children's Bureau, Phila.	25
Seybert Institution, Phila.	25
Associated Charities of Memphis	10
Charity Organization Society, New Orleans, La.	10
Church Home Society, Boston	10
**Flurscheim, Bernard H.	10
United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York	10

Health

Naumburg, Mrs. Walter W.	$75
New York Tuberculosis Assn.	50
State Charities Aid Assn., N. Y.	50
Visiting Nurse Service, New York City	50
Committee for Care of Jewish Tuberculous New York City.	25
*Wile, Dr. Ira S.	25
Draper, Mrs. William Kinnicutt	10
Heiser, Dr. Victor G.	10
Maternity Center Association, New York City	10

Education

**Eddy, L. J.	25

NATIONAL COUNCIL

Addams, Jane, Chicago
Bicknell, Ernest P., Washington
Billikopf, Jacob, Philadelphia
Bing, Alexander M., New York
Burnham, Mary, Philadelphia
Cabot, Richard C. Cambridge
Curtis, Frances G., Boston
Davis, J. Lionberger, St. Louis
de Forest, Robert W., New York
Devine, Edward T., New York
Eastman, Lucius, New York
Farrand, Livingston, Ithaca
Fels, Samuel S., Philadelphia
Frankel, Lee K., New York
Goethe, C. M., Sacramento
Harmon, William E., New York
Haynes, John Randolph, Los Angeles
Johnson, William Templeton, San Diago
Kingsbury, John A., New York
Knowles, Morris, Pittsburgh
Lasker, Loula D., New York
Leach, Agnes B., New York
Lee, Joseph, Boston
Lindsay, Samuel McCune, New York
Mack, Julian W. New York
Macy, V. Everit, New York
McRae, Milton A., Detroit
Pratt, George D., Jr., New York
Rosenwald, Julius, Chicago
Ryan, John A., Washington
Scattergood, Alfred G., Philadelphia
Taylor, Graham, Chicago
Wald, Lillian D., New York

*CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT

We have audited the accounts of the Survey Associates, Inc., for the year ended Sept. 30, 1925, and certify that the above statement is correct.
October 22, 1925 (Signed) HASKINS & SELLS.

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(General Fund)

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McMurtrie, Miss Ellen
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Meyer, Alfred C.
Morgenthau, Mrs. Rita W.
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Pick, George
Pope, Mrs. Willard
*Post, James H.
‡Rhoads, Mrs. Charles J.
Robinson, Henry M.
‡Rosenberg, Max L.
Rosenthal, Lessing
Rosenwald, Lessing
Sachs, Arthur
*Sapiro, Aaron L.
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Shaffner, Charles
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‡Sibley, Miss Florence
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‡Swift, Harold H.
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Volker, William
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Winkler, Eli

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Seabrook, Mrs. H. H.

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Cushing, O. K.
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De Silver, Mrs. Albert
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Lillie, Frank R.
Ludington, Miss Katharine
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Madeira, Mrs. L. C.
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†Meyer, Walter E.
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Paddock, Bishop Robert L.
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Pope, Willard
Potter, Miss Blanche
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Schaffner, Robert C.
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**Townsend, J. Barton
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Vincent, George E.
Waid, D. E.
‡‡Wile, Dr. Ira S.
Wittmer, Henry
**Wolff, Mrs. Lewis S.

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Ashley, R. L.
Athey, Mrs. C. N.
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Baldwin, Arthur D.
**Baldwin, Mrs. Harry A.
Baldwin, Mrs. H. P.
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Bender, Mrs. Inez J.
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Block, L. E.
Block, P. D.
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Brooks, Miss Bertha G.
Bucher, Mrs. E. S.
Buell, Miss Bertha G.
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Burnham, Mrs. George, Jr.
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Chapin, L. F.
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Deutsch, Sam
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**Elkus, Abram I.
Ely, Miss Augusta C.
Emerson, Dr. Haven
Erdmann, Mrs. Albert J.
Ettelson, Hon. Samuel A.
Evans, Miss Anna Cope
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Ferry, Mansfield
Fleet, A. S.
Fleisher, Alexander
Flersheim, Milton
**Flower, Mrs. Anson
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Freeman, Harrison B.
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Kellogg, Mrs. Florence Loeb
Kellogg, L. O.
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Kohn, Robert D.
**Koshland, Daniel E.
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Langdon, Miss Ellen E.
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Levinson, S. O.
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Lewis, William Draper
Lewisohn, Misses Alice & Irene
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Linton, M. Albert
Lowenstein, Solomon
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Lukens, Herman T.
McAlpin, C. W.
McCord, Miss Mary Rose
McCormick, Elizabeth Memorial Fund
McCormick, Miss M. V.
McGrath, James
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Mack, Mrs. Clarence E.
Mack, Ralph W.
Macomber, Miss Bertha
Manny, Frank A.
Marston, Miss Helen D.
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Meyer, Abraham
Meyer, Carl
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Miller, Miss Arabella H.
Miller, Nathan J.
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Moore, H. H.
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Munsell, A. E. O.
Myers, Paul N.
Nash, W. K.
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Neill, Charles P.
Norris, George W.
Noyes, Henry T.
Paddock, Mrs. Robert L.
Paine, Rev. George L.
**Parsons, Miss Emma
Patterson, Mrs. E. L.
Paul, Mrs. D'Arcy
Peabody, Mrs. Charles
Peabody, George Foster
Perkins, Roger
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Pitou, Miss Annie J.
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Pope, G. D.
Porter, Mrs. James F.
*Post, James H.
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Rector, Miss L. E.
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Richmond, Miss Winifred
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Robbins, Mrs. Frances C. L.
**Robins, Raymond
Robinson, Mrs. George O.
Rogers, Francis
Rosenbaum, Selig
Rosenberg, Abraham
Rosenberry, M. B.
Rosenfield, Louis S.
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Rowell, Miss Olive B.
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Schwarz, S. L.
Scott, Mrs. H. B.
Seager, Mrs. Henry R.
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Seaver, Benjamin F.
Seligman, Mrs. Isaac N.
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Sherman, Miss Corinne A.
Shoemaker, Mrs. Edward
Sioussat, Mr. & Mrs. St. George L.
Sisson, Francis H.
Smith, Miss Mary Rozet
Smith, Mrs. Ruth Fairbank
Spahr, Mrs. Charles B.
Steele, Mrs. H. B.
Stella, Dr. Antonia
Stern, David B.
Stern, Henry L.
Stix, Mrs. S. L.
Stoltze, Mrs. F. H.
Straus, Eli M.
Straus, Mrs. H. Grant
Strong, Mrs. J. R.
Swan, Mrs. Joseph R.
Sweet, Mrs. Carroll Fuller
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Thompson, Mrs. William Reed
Thornley, William H.
Thorp, Mrs. J. G.
Tiffany, Mrs. Charles L.
Torrance, Mrs. Francis J.
Tower, Edward M. C.
Townsend, Miss Harriet
Troup, Miss Agnes G.
Vanderlip, F. A.
Van Schaick, John, Jr.
Villard, Mrs. Henry
Villard, Oswald G.
Vonnegut, Frankin
Waldo, Miss Alice
Walsh, Frank P.
***Ward, Artemas
Watson, Miss Lucy C.
Watt, Rolla V.
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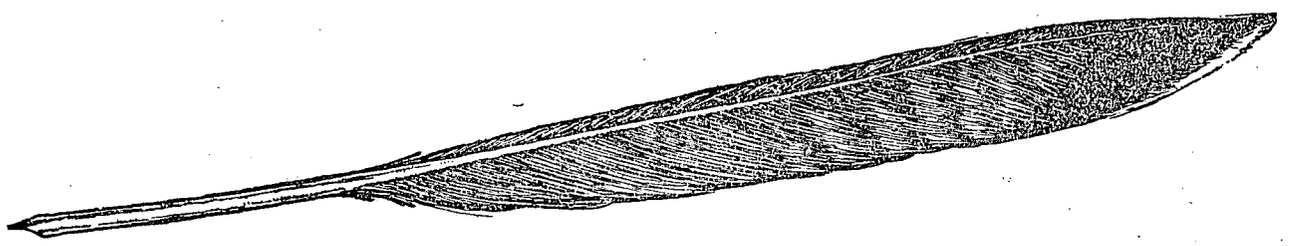
Survey Midmonthly
FALL REVIEW OF BOOKS IN OUR ALCOVE



Edited by Joseph K. Hart

Experience and Nature

THE appearance of a new book may be something like the "swimming into our ken" of a new heavenly body. So Keats exclaimed a century ago. The new book may turn out to be a mere "shooting star," soon consumed and forgotten, like This Freedom. It may be a planet, or a planet's satellite, solid enough, in all conscience, but shining when it does shine, not with its own, but with a borrowed light, like Main Street. Or, it may prove to be a comet, swinging erratically through illimitable spaces and upsetting the gravitational order of a whole solar system, like Thus Spake Zarathustra.

It may even turn out to be, not a heavenly body at all, but some flamboyant earth-fire: the lighted other end of the author's own cigarette, efficaciously blown upon and flourished, like The Diary of a Young Girl; or a will-o'-the-wisp, floating luringly above a bog, like Casanova's Homecoming; or a false beacon, set by some adventurer on a not too near hill-top, like Is America Safe for Democracy?

Now and again, however, a book appears like a star, which sends clear, cold rays of transcendental illumination out of infinite deeps, lighting up a bit of the earth, as it seems, *sub specii aeternitatis*. Plato and Dante are stars now —very far away, but serenely beautiful.

And, occasionally, a book breaks in upon us like a new sun—shedding life-giving light and warmth over the very human world—on rich and poor, alike, on the just and on the unjust. John Dewey's most recent book, Experience and Nature, is such a sun.

MOST of us, in our mental horizons, hold to but one sun—one "glorious orb"—which is a sort of composite of the moon, with its borrowed light, our own flourishing cigarettes, a will-o'-the-wisp, a brush fire on a distant hill, and some few streaks of star dust to make it seem supernal. We don't want extra suns to break in upon us with their light. We love our own light, or darkness, as the case may be. We believe in sun light, our own sun light: and when we say sun light, we mean *Sun light*: not *new* sun light, nor *old* sun light, but *Sun light*. Honest people know what *Sun light* is!

More than that: Our present solar system is all right. It might be bigger, of course, and conceivably it might be better, in details, not in the ensemble. What could a *new* sun do? It could throw all sorts of cross lights and make new shadows, and confuse our eyes, and upset things generally. We could deal with a new sun as an "interesting phenomenon," about which it would be desirable, even essential, to have all the "relevant facts," objectively secured, statistically arranged, and presented in graphic forms. But we want none of the light that shines round the corners of the graph, overflooding it a bit, and making it look almost interesting.

All of which means that we always welcome, or at least we think we do—new *facts;* but we feel that new facts ought to be able and willing to accommodate themselves to our old facts—so that they will help us to get on rapidly with our objective survey of Case No. 7-11. It seems such a waste when some impertinent new fact takes the gimp out of our old facts, and makes us go back and put them together again from an entirely new point of view. Perhaps, if we could live to be as old as Methuselah, we might learn that that's what's always happening in the relationships of facts: they eat each other out of house and home!

We deal with this difficulty, in a particular instance, by saying, rather gleefully: "Well, now, that *was* a good one. Here I've been going along for years believing those slippery things. But I always had my suspicions. They never did look quite like the real thing to me. Now they're gone, and it's good riddance. Especially, since now I *know* I've got something I can depend upon: facts that *are* facts!"

How often have we consoled ourselves with this rationalization of our refusal to face the reality of our experience! No fact stays *put,* permanently. "Facts" are more or less dependable pegs upon which we hang up our collections of experiences. Plato had a set of facts that looked good to

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him; Aristotle had another set; Thomas Aquinas, still another; and Francis Bacon proposed to wipe out practically all the facts held by all three of them, and "start over," getting "real facts."

Social constructionists, in all lines, are engaged, these days, in piling up great mountains of facts. Their filing cases are filled with facts. But not infrequently, when one of them seeks for the facts needed in a particular case, nothing relevant can be found: the "facts" have escaped, leaving nothing but their shadows; or they have so changed their character and their incidence, that they are worthless for their intended purpose. Filing cabinets have to be rearranged with the accession of each new fact, or they cease to be tools of use.

Now, if we are to understand what happens to facts in the processes of investigation and discovery, we must secure, not merely *some more facts*: we must get *a new way of looking* at facts; that is to say, *a new kind of mind.* We must try to learn what facts really are—not in some ancient dogma about the world, but in our actual experiences with them, as we meet them, from moment to moment, and try to deal with them. When we shall have learned this, we shall not be so often or so easily let down.

This is the clue that Experience and Nature gives us. This book is not merely a new set of facts: it is a different way of looking at facts. It shows us how we look at facts in those most real moments of our experience when, the old "facts" upon which we had counted having slipped out of our fingers, we wonder what we shall do next. This is the preeminent book for all who are engaged in social construction, of any sort: It discusses, expands, criticises and reorganizes the programs and methods of all social investigations and reconstructions, not in specific, concrete terms, but in those basic principles which will enable the reader to get a sense of perspective. It plows up old sod-bound meadows of fact, belief, institution and habitual "mind," and lets new supplies of oxygen in upon the almost dead roots below, to say little of the light it lets in upon the field mice, the bumble bees and the yellow jackets that have too long been nesting there.

This book has roused so much interest, and it is so related to all that our readers are trying to do, that we shall make room, monthly, hereabouts, for a page of constructive study of its abundant contents.

THIS may be an unconventional thing to do in a book review department—to take up a single volume, month after month, and try to discover the light it may throw on one field after another. But this is an unusual book; and the plan fits in with one of the tasks of The Survey. The Survey deals with books from many fields, not in great detail, for the most part, since our space is limited, but suggestively, and especially, as if there were no impassable gulfs between the fields of Health, Industry, Social Practice, Education and the whole life of the Community. But the only way we can save ourselves from making such gulfs, willy-nilly, and then falling into them and pulling them in after us, is by recognizing that the whole of anything is not made up of its parts, however important the parts may be: the whole is something more than the sum of the parts, though the parts must be there. So, while trying to do our full duty, as reporters and reviewers, to and in the various parts of our field, we shall try, also, to make more clear that social whole which, through all details, and beyond them, must ever be the eventual interest of both social workers and social engineers.

Three Books, and Some "As Ifs"

By E. C. Lindeman

PROFESSIONAL social workers are frequently accused of simulating the traits of "go-getter" business executives rather than those of thinkers or warm-hearted liberals. The imputation no doubt contains elements of truth. Most social workers, especially administrators, would be expected to feel more at home at Rotary luncheons than at meetings of philosophical societies; so would most preachers, teachers, doctors and lawyers. But if all their adherents preferred being dynamic doers rather than reflective thinkers, these professionalized vocations would soon become static and sterile. Some thinking needs to be done since these professions function on the basis of generalizations derived from disciplined observations. And if the individuals who act too much think too little, it is probably equally true that most thinkers think too much and act too little. In both cases separation of thinking from acting is likely to result in barer thought and less effective action.

These reflections are consequences of holiday reading. Two kinds of books usually accompany me on vacations: fiction, which perforce gets neglected in the rush of working days, and philosophy. What is more fitting than the undisturbed contemplation of man and his universe, as seen through the eyes of artist and philosopher, during those rare days when no telephone commands and peace is uninterrupted by suburban train schedules.

ONE persistent impression remains after the reading of two-score or more modern novels: contemporary writers of fiction appear to be forsaking the Freudian plot and are returning to the sociological milieu. Incident and design lie more and more in the sphere of social unadjustment or maladjustment. This does not mean that modern novelists have become social reformers. On the contrary they explicitly and implicitly reject all reformist formulae; they adhere for the most part to the new esthetic which disdains interest in practical effects. For the sake of consistent craftsmanship there are still endings, consummations and solutions, but one is led to believe that these are after all mere panderings to popular taste. Novelists themselves are primarily interested in causes, in depicting environmental situations which frustrate, inhibit and repress individuals. And one must grant that they are performing the dissecting task with consummate skill. They do not all, however, find it possible to refrain from prescribing remedies. Even Aldous Huxley, who can write inordinately long novels of great

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From the jacket of the novel by G. D. Eaton. G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers

BACKFURROW

charm with no other material than the insignificant introspections and conversations of unimportant people, is at his best in occasional socio-ethical digressions.

Martin Arrowsmith is much too long and filled with anticlimaxes, but who would wish to eliminate those wistful, appealing deviations from realism such as the hero's vivid though paradoxical prayer on behalf of scientific integrity? The whole tempo of realistic method changes the moment Martin Arrowsmith begins:

> God give me unclouded eyes and freedom from haste. God give me a quiet and relentless anger against all pretense and all pretentious work and all work left slack and unfinished. God give me a restlessness whereby I may neither sleep nor accept praise till my observed results equal my calculated results or in pious glee I discover and assault my error. God give me strength not to trust to God.

Thus does Sinclair Lewis supply scientists with a code of morals. No, the most realistic of the realists are not wholly emancipated from the wish to improve and in spite of their incriminations against reformers, they continue to furnish the social analyst with penetrating and fruitful intimations.

BUT it is not of fiction that I wish particularly to speak. The most important stimulations for refreshed thinking in terms of human welfare have come from two philosophers: John Dewey and Hans Vaihinger. Dewey has proposed in his last book, Experience and Nature, what seems to me a most illuminating definition of social reform. He writes,

> Social reform is conceived in a Philistine spirit, if it is taken to mean anything less than precisely the liberation and expansion of the meanings of which experience is capable . . . . Nothing but the best, the richest and fullest experience possible, is good enough for man. The attainment of such an experience is not to be conceived as the specific problem of "reformers" but as the common purpose of men.

These brief phrases define the purpose and function of social work—discovery and release of human potentialities—and in addition provide the chief clue as to method of procedure. The latter sentence, when examined carefully, lays the basis for differentiation between social work and other forms of specialized expertness. Engineers may succeed by telling people *what* to do; the social worker must also tell *how*. More than this, the social worker must somehow conceive and execute his services in such manner that shareable experiences are engendered—shareable between himself and his client. He can be saved from Philistinism only by keeping himself integral to the situation which he attempts to improve. By remembering and acting as though he were one of the variable factors in an equation in which all factors are mutable he may forestall externalism—the abiding sin of experts. Thus the most expert of social experts is he whose expertness gets suffused in and intelligently appropriated by the human material with which he works. In proportion as his purposes and aspirations come to be common purposes and aspirations, his extrinsic expertness will diminish but usefulness will increase—and perhaps his sincerity also.

The genuine social reformer acts as if intelligent discrimination could be utilized as a tool for progress. He is not satisfied to leave conduct to the caprice of fortune, the play of external forces or the dictates of "blind instincts." He believes man to be an integral part of nature and therefore capable of affecting his destiny within the compass of his natural abilities. Progress in ultimate terms may be left undefined but this need not deter him from experimentally attempting to discover whether or not progress in particulars is within reach.

THE *as if* in the opening sentence of the last paragraph introduces our second philosopher, Hans Vaihinger. Vaihinger's book, The Philosophy of As If, contains nothing new for those who are familiar with pragmatic thought. James and the American pragmatists have by implication said all that Vaihinger sets forth in this volume, but with characteristic German thoroughness (*Gründlichkeit*) our present author has by iteration and wealth of illustration revivified the pragmatic hypothesis. His thesis, if it may be condensed and summarized without too great injustice, is labeled "critical positivism," which implies (a) that real knowledge of things in themselves is impossible, (b) that what is termed knowledge is a fictional assumption concerning the functions, relations, uses and consequences of things, and (c) that fictions—*as ifs*—may be called good, right or true insofar as their use in practical affairs serves the purpose for which they are intended. By corollary, harmful fictions are those which man in his tendency toward certitude elevates to the level of hypothesis and dogma. Thus, there is no harm in positing and using such fictions as atoms, lines of force, absolute space, the infinitely small, an economic man, freedom of the will, et cetera, et cetera, providing one does not come to believe that these things actually exist. All ideas, according to Vaihinger, pass from *fiction* to *hypothesis* to *dogma*, and then by the intervention of scientific fact-finding they reverse the process and pass from dogma to hypothesis and finally again to fiction. For purposes of orderly,

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progressive behavior it is well to know in what stage one's dominating ideas happen to be.

This simplified interpretation will probably suffice for present purposes. One need not accept the hypothesis (or, shall we call Vaihinger's proposal also a useful fiction?) in order to recognize its manifold applications. A tough-minded, scientifically-hardened inhabitant of the modern world might be affronted if one greeted him in the morning with the query: "By what fictions do you purpose to live this day?" But if he could be induced to control his emotions, ("Fictions? fictions? I propose to live by facts," one can hear him say with tones of injured pride), we could with the aid of Vaihinger's tool soon point out to him that most of his so-called facts do not deserve the honor of that title. Our present exercise suggests that we put in place of the aforementioned citizen a trained, professional social worker. If our subject happens to be also "experienced," he will be found tempered by science and in possession of a tough mind. Moreover, he will have acquired the technique of interviewing which makes him an ideal subject for Socratic method. He will know his facts.

A member of the editorial staff of The Survey once proposed the query: "Is social work indispensable?" If my memory is correct, he further vivified his question by wording it thus: "What would happen if all social workers should go on strike?" This problem obsessed me for days and in the end I evolved an extended logical analysis of its meaning which, I trust, rests peacefully in someone's office files—those convenient morgues of our cherished thoughts. In the light of our present inquiry, the question becomes: "What are the consequences of the fact that social workers *believe* their functions to be indispensable?" It goes without saying that this is one of the articles of their faith, for how otherwise can we account for the bountiful measure of devotion and loyalty which this under-paid profession commands? To labor *as if* one's efforts were indispensable is the primary condition of vocational integrity. Even professional politicians know this; witness the sophistries they employ to make the fact felt by their constituents. True, we often drift or are pushed into our vocations, but once in, we are forced to justify ourselves to ourselves as well as to our friends. Frankly, we do; all of us, professors, trade union leaders, chamber of commerce secretaries, preachers, as well as politicians and social workers.

Alas, of all *as ifs,* this is one of the most dangerous. Because of its compelling character coupled with its use as vindication it invariably eventuates as a barrier to the proper development of method. From belief in indispensability to cult-like separatism is an easy step—so easy that most of us take it unconsciously. The social worker who thanks the Lord that he is unlike other people by this very act cuts himself loose from the soil which sustains him. His precious technique henceforth increases in external qualities and can be judged more accurately by the elaborateness of his card-indices than by the human beings whose lives he influences. Everything he does will be superficially more scientific (at least quantitatively, statistically) and fundamentally less human, less social. For the essence of sociological experimentation is recognition of the fact that the experimenter is part of the experiment. Eventually it will be necessary to revamp the technique of applied sociology (including, if sacrilege must be committed, psychiatric social work) because this principle has been so universally neglected.

And now, descending from the general to the particular, *as ifs* crowd upon us in profusion. In a former contribution to The Survey I attempted to point out some of the consequences flowing from the central assumption of family case work, namely, the theory that the family is the basic unit of society. My contention then was, and still is, that all forms of social organization including the genetic should be viewed as means, not ends—means for the fulfillment and enrichment of individual personalities. From this it follows that institutions should be measured in the light of their capacity to enhance individual lives. To invert the test, that is, to measure individuals according to the degree of their conformity to institutions reduces man to means and social forms to ends. Historically, every instance of such sociological somersaulting has culminated in revolution. Man will burst asunder the bonds of his institutions whenever they bind him too tightly. My argument was, and is, directed toward a point of view which regards both the family and the individuals composing it in terms of mutual adjustments. To behave *as if* the family were the basic social unit—the point of reference to which individuals must conform—tends to preclude changes within and of the family. As a matter of plain fact, significant changes in family modes and processes are being made, but unhappily they partake of revolutionary tactics. Family case workers can, I believe, bring these changes more fully into the realm of orderly conscious behavior. The task requires merely a lessening of the tension on their focussing *as if*—perhaps only recognition of the *as if* character of their basic assumption.

May I here, indulgent editor, forewarn my critics? On former occasions, my point of view has been dismissed on the ground that I was an "outsider," a stranger to the technique of family case work and that therefore the "insiders" were under no compulsion to take my strictures seriously. It so happens that family case work is one of the two fields of social work in which I *have* had practical experience. Moreover, it represents the phase of social work which interests me most and for which I hold the greatest respect. These are perhaps the reasons which account for my critical attitude. In any case, I do not subscribe to the dictum which confines the critic to his own experience. The function of criticism is not to induce people to believe what the critic says but rather to disturb prejudices and to evoke revaluations. It has also happened that those who dislike what I say condemn the manner of writing. My literary style, may the gods help it, is indeed vulnerable. If Goethe was right in proclaiming that "there is just one unhappy man, and that is the man possessed of an idea which he cannot put into action or expression," then my most unhappy moments come when I am confronted by my typewriter with its clean, white sheet of paper which mocks and taunts me into humility.

And, humility is the appropriate note upon which to close this essay. There are many more *as ifs,* some of which constitute the basis of widespread discontent among social workers and others which will be readily discovered by those who retain the capacity to think impartially and critically. In the end they all contribute to a single conclusion: they teach us to be less certain about our certitudes and consequently to face the problems of life in the mood of modest though courageous experimenters.

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Much Fable And a Little Fact

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE UNION, *by William McDougall. Little, Brown & Co. 249 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
RACE OR NATION, *by Gino Speranza. Bobbs-Merrill. 278 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
AMERICANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRE, *by Catherine A. Bradshaw. Noble & Noble. 149 pp. Price 75 cents postpaid of The Survey.*
THE ESSENTIAL AMERICAN TRADITION, *by Jesse Lee Bennett. Doran. 348 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE NEW AGE OF FAITH, *by John Langdon-Davies. The Viking Press. 255 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

YOU pays your money and you takes your choice: "The union is being destroyed." "The union is in danger, but it can be saved." "The union is safe, but it ought to be destroyed." "The union is in no danger, whatsoever: let's go fishing."

Professor William McDougall, once a reputable English psychologist, now a hundred per cent American propagandist, continues to save the union, by the regular issue of books. He is boon companion of Madison Grant and Lothrop Stoddard—who have found that scarey books about brown and yellow people can easily become best sellers.

Anyone who has read any of the best-selling stuff of those authors, or of Albert Edward Wiggam's pseudo-science—The Fruit of the Family Tree—should, if they dare, mix a bit of fact, now, with their fables, and read Langdon-Davies' New Age of Faith. This book quite definitely and deliberately gives the lie to practically everything that McDougall, Grant, Stoddard and Wiggam have written on the subject of races and peoples. It denies their science, ridicules their psychology, derides their fears and knocks the props from under their provincialisms. It's a good service—and it lifts the problems in debate out of the realm of prejudice into the realm of intelligence. Will that make Langdon-Davies a best seller?

Gino Speranza insists that America shall be kept Anglo-Saxon, because the Anglo-Saxons know how to carry on self-government. Jane Addams pointed out some years ago that self-government in America was being forwarded by immigrants—"who brought over with each new ship a cargo of democratic aspirations." That's the trouble, probably: we have ceased to want "democratic aspirations"; we want "our historic institutions."

In Portland, Oregon, (according to the "Americanization Questionnaire") immigrants learn that "the first duty of a citizen is to vote at every election"; that the men he helps elect "are to act as his agents in managing public affairs"; that he can vote more intelligently if he "understands public questions and knows about the men who are running office"; and that he can learn about men and public questions "by reading the papers and magazines, and by listening to speeches by public men." Theory and practice seem no closer together in Portland than elsewhere in the land.

From Russia Today, International Publishers

Jesse Lee Bennett's book on the American Tradition is just what it purports to be: An anthology of striking and significant passages from our national documents, state papers and the writings and speeches of American leaders from 1619 to 1924, with an analytic introduction by the author. That is to say, here is what the America of her three centuries fondly believes herself to be. If she were this, truly, then would the author's quotation from John Dickinson be the practice of us all: "A perpetual jealousy respecting liberty is absolutely requisite in all free states." We like such quotations on the Fourth of July. But a good deal of the rest of the time we are engaged in following what Lincoln called "pretence of adhering to all the forms of law and yet breaking down all the substance of our liberties." There is a subtle danger in books of "essential traditions": they tend to make us believe that ideals are self-enacting. But not since the fourteenth century has that been true. We shall do well to know our traditions; but knowledge has been known to stand in the way of practice.

J. K. H.

Genii of the Full Dinner Pail

SOCIETY AND ITS SURPLUS, *by Newell Leroy Sims. Appleton. 581 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROFESSOR SIMS has succeeded in writing at one and the same time a scholarly textbook in sociology and a volume of fascinating interest to the general student of social development, be he conservative, social reformist or revolutionist. An amazing variety of subjects is treated within 600 pages. If the reader wants to know about the daily lives of primitive people and their physical and mental characteristics, he has only to turn the pages of the Oberlin professor's volume. If he desires information concerning the relative value of various kinds of intelligence tests or the part climatic conditions play in Africa and northeastern United States in race development; or the evils of unemployment, the wastes of competition or the plans proposed for social betterment, here they are all mobilized in orderly fashion as an integral part of the author's thesis.

Professor Sims is no believer in the argument that social progress results from social scarcity. The philosophy that an empty stomach is a necessary forerunner of a lasting revolution does not appeal to him. He insists that the contrary is generally the case; that the existence of social surplus is the responsible agent of social growth. Social surplus the author defines as "all that remains over and above the needs for subsistence and reproduction at a given stage of culture."

The book begins with an analysis of the manner in which the surplus of vital energy, the surplus of tradition and culture, the surplus of material things and the surplus of organizational structure have actually led to social development through the ages.

There follows an examination of the social effects of the inequitable distribution of surplus in present day society—the effects on personality and on social stability. To Professor Sims the present industrial society of uneven surplus is far from ideal. It means class divisions. It means the spoliation of the weak by the strong. It means chronic conflict between groups, classes and nations. It brings with

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it the menace of revolution. It leads to a general state of friction and inharmony and to widespread misery on the part of multitudes of people, misery that could be largely avoided if society but willed it.

What are the possibilities of a truly democratized society? Professor Sims raises that question, and sees the workers, despite enormous obstacles, gradually rising to power and working out a basis for a more even distribution of the surplus. He looks forward ultimately to a society where surplus will be abundant, where it will be participated in by all with an approximate degree of equality, where personality will be full and unrestrained by forced relations of domination and submission, where harmony, stability, peace and happiness will exist in the midst of readjustment and change.

The book bristles with challenges—challenges to the sociologists, for the approach to the study of sociology here made is a new one; challenges to the upholders of things-as-they-are; challenges to those extremists who feel that salvation may be expected from a devitalized, rather than from an increasingly powerful, producing class.

No one can cover such a wide range of subjects without falling into minor errors. And some of these will be found in Professor Sims' book. His discussion of institutes and behavior is inadequate. His insistence that socialists would "magnify the state" by loading "upon this institution the conduct of all industry," is news to the average socialist. The arrangement of the volume gives at times a feeling of undue repetition, but by and large, Professor Sims' monograph is one of the most stimulating, vital and realistic contributions to sociological discussions which we have seen in many a day. HARRY W. LAIDLER

Social Relativity

AN APPROACH TO SOCIAL MEDICINE, *by Francis Lee Dunham, M.D. William & Wilkins. 188+54 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE purpose of social medicine "is to further the application of scientific methods of organization to man's social habits in order to determine their usual biologic characteristics; to discover the source, cause and effects of instability, and to establish a synthetic equilibrium between the organisms' innate and acquired tendencies." This field includes all of life and its problems from birth control to burial benefits.

Borrowing social case work technique he expands and applies it in an historical analytic mode of approach to personal behavior. Hence he stresses systematic life histories, with careful records covering the personal, psychological, physical and social fields of experience. A full set of appended record blanks illustrates his analyses and suggested syntheses.

Making a biologic approach he emphasizes physico-chemical energy as the essential cause of social phenomena. Consistently therefore, he scarcely recognizes emotions or conflicts as biologic factors or as motivating elements in human activity.

Economic efficiency is to him the index of man's adjustment to his surroundings; and he asserts that most dependents are distinctly feeble-minded individuals with intelligence quotients below forty. But he makes the "semi-dependent" class "synonymous with intellectual dullards; the proletariat!"

Consistently explaining human activity on a general endocrinological basis, his enthusiasm rises to a prophesy "that qualitative estimates of character eventually may be available for practical use. The hypothesis is based upon biochemical analyses of glandular secretions and their effects in producing affective phenomena."

Admitting that intelligence, character and health are vital personal elements, in what manner and degree do they participate in establishing an individual's community value, as well as his own economic efficiency? Can any one of these three variable factors serve as measures or estimate personal responsibility? The valuable criterion of intelligence should not assign people to definite social order. There are no accepted scientific measures of character; nor indeed, is health as ordinarily understood, a supreme qualification for social efficiency as Dr. Dunham would have us believe. Despite these weaknesses, his concept of Social Relativity is thoroughly sound.

Laying aside all questions of content, the manner of presentation is most unfortunate. The verbiage is unnecessarily ponderous; the sentence arrangement is too involved and difficult to follow; the development of thoughts is frequently spasmodic and without direct sequence. His viewpoint, theories, and suggestions at least merited a comprehensible presentation. IRA S. WILE, M. D.

Book-made Health

HOW TO KEEP WELL, *by A. F. Currier, M.D. Century Co. 700 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

EVIDENTLY the family doctor is coming into his own again and this time via the health sermon route. As an improvement on the dictionaries of medicine formerly sold from door to door and containing favorite prescriptions and old wives' wisdom, this compendium of general medical information is a great step in advance. The book is based more on the idea that health is the absence of or recovery from disease than upon a plan of development or guide to life conduct that will ensure fuller and safer years of health. We are disappointed at having forty chapters devoted to disease in five hundred pages while anatomy, physiology, with sanitation and hygiene, are dealt with in one hundred and fifty. The treatment of the last two is by the method of friendly fireside discourse between the gathered family and the community physician. The object is to reach an individual, not a group, to affect personal, not public health. We seem to be looking into a well-ordered card catalog where every question asked of the medical columnist is listed with an answer suitable for lay understanding right at hand. The aim is obviously to reach those who have about a high school education, but it would be only fair to warn the audience that the chemical treatment of water is not, as now practised, at the expense of potability, and the exhalations from privy vaults and sewers are rarely if ever the cause of disease. We have here a pragmatic lesson-book giving standard advice of twenty years or more ago, as in feeding of infants, the inheritable character of tuberculosis, use of paregoric for croup, twenty-eight days isolation for measles. As was to be expected from the special clinical experience of the author the section on maternity and the diseases of women conforms best to today's teachings. This book is an interesting historical episode in the process of interpreting science to the uneducated. We see here chatty newspaper teaching, an elementary necessity where the schools still fail to give an inkling of life processes while claiming to teach children how to earn a livelihood. HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

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Subjects of Old King Coal

THE CASE OF BITUMINOUS COAL, *by Walton H. Hamilton and Helen R. Wright, with the aid of council and staff of the Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C. Macmillan Co. 307 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE MINER'S FREEDOM, *by Carter Goodrich. Marshall Jones Co. 189 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

WALTON H. HAMILTON, director of the Brookings Graduate School of Economics, and Helen R. Wright, have produced in The Case of Bituminous Coal something that is not quite a book. Rather it is an introduction to a book, and a fine introduction, the writing of which was obviously the source of considerable pleasure to the authors. It is a little hard to tell in the reading which they enjoyed most, proving that the old mining methods are stupid and spell chaos, or proving that the new technique is sensible and spells ruin, or looking up the selections from Gilbert and Sullivan operas with which they tastefully adorn the chapter headings.

The reader enjoys it all, for it is a brilliantly written book. Starting with an outline of the blessings which the classical economists were confident a regime of free competition would bestow upon humanity, the authors show show completely the predictions have failed in the case of bituminous coal. Principally on account of two things—the ease with which new productive capacity may come into being, and the "cake of custom" which has grown up, interfering with the operation of the "natural laws" of economics—competition has not fulfilled its early promise. The operator has not prospered, the miners have not been provided with the "means to a good life" and the consumer has not been assured either of regular supply, good quality or low prices.

Over-expansion in the industry is a phenomenon with which the reading public is now reasonably familiar. The primitive methods of management and operation which characterize the industry are not so well known, and these are set forth extensively and with emphasis. After reading the painful story of inefficiency and waste, one turns with hope to a discussion of a new technique in mining which is making its appearance here and there in the industry. Machine processes and the Taylor System are at last invading the mines. The one seems likely to reduce labor cost; the other to introduce planning and order and thus to eliminate the waste of bad management. There is opposition to this new order. Inertia and the "cake of custom" stand in the way. But the pioneers, the radicals of the industry will go ahead nevertheless and the others will be compelled to follow.

Thus there seems to be a glimmering ray of hope or perhaps a straw to clutch, for will not this new regime of efficiency cure the ills from which the industry has suffered? By producing coal at less cost, prices may be reduced and thus the market widened; at the same time the inefficient and high cost mine will be forced out of existence and the industry will be deflated to the point of health. This is the promised land of which the authors permit us a glimpse, but they do not allow us to enter it. Firmly and resolutely they bar the way. There will be no widening of the market; anyone who wants coal can buy all he needs under the present wasteful system. Neither will the unfit be eliminated. General absence of systems—of cost accounting, reorganizations to enable the inefficient company to "slough off a capital charge and start afresh," devices to preserve competitive equality where there is inequality in competence of management, the presence of "adventurers who know neither overhead nor the accidental source of increased capacity"—with all these present, "potential coal must remain an element of disorder." The introduction of intelligent methods in mining will only serve to make matters worse than before.

This is true of the average operator. For the alert, superoperator who gets a start on the others, it may be different. "A sound decision by one may bring affluence to him who made it; it may permit a bare escape from bankruptcy to several who have made it together, it may consign to a common ruin the many who made it in concert. . . . Thus the manager of the ordinary coal concern must make a decision which cannot be made. If he elects not to mechanize, he is doomed with the high costs of an obsolete technique in competition with those who do. If he chooses the modern ways, since many others will also do so, he is equally certain to fail to get orders enough to make the increased overhead endurable."

Thus we are between Scylla and Charybdis; the devil and the deep sea, "eternal damnation on one side and everlasting perdition on the other." And unlike the colored gentleman in the story, there seems little likelihood that we can escape by "taking to the woods."

There seem to be two possible explanations for the authors' leaving us confronted with such an impasse. One is that in the fore part of the book they condemn two things, competition and bad management, while in the latter part they discuss a remedy only for the bad management. Leaving the evils of competition untouched, of course, good management will not suffice. As a matter of fact, for the word "competition" in their indictment one should read *"laissez faire."* That is the public policy of which the authors disapprove. Obviously, then, they favor some sort of regulation of the coal industry in the public interest. When we know their whole program we shall know better what to think of their seeming pessimism.

The other point that needs emphasis is the one made at the outset. This is not a book, in the sense that the authors have spoken their minds fully on the subject treated. Rather, it is an introduction to a forth-coming book in which it is understood a way around, or through, or over is to be shown. The Institute of Economics, through whose aid this book was produced, has under way a volume on the reorganization of the bituminous industry. For this we must wait, with some impatience perhaps, but with confident expectations aroused by an analysis so brilliantly begun.

Another book of the fall dealing with much the same set of facts is Carter Goodrich's The Miner's Freedom. Here the author is concerned with the singular absence of supervision in the typical mine and the growth of it in the mines that have adopted machine methods and the factory system of management. This book also raises more questions than it answers; but it is informing. It will be useful to all who wish to understand future relationships between employer and employed in the coal industry.

JOHN A. FITCH

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Necessitous Men

LABOR ECONOMICS, *by Solomon Blum. Henry Holt and Company. New York, 1925. 579 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROFESSOR BLUM has given us an interesting and ably written volume. His primary interest is in the larger philosophical problems which are created by the modern relationship between employers and employed and by the labor movement itself. This is evidenced by the first six chapters which analyze with acuteness and charm the fundamental meaning of freedom and equality in a world characterized by great disparities in economic power. The various attempts which the courts and the legislatures have made to grapple with these basic issues are carefully described while Professor Blum's own viewpoint is shown by his approval of the dictum of Lord Northington:—"Necessitous men are not, truly speaking, free men, but to answer a present exigency will submit to any terms which the crafty may impose upon them."

After describing the various forms of protective labor legislation, Professor Blum raises the question as to why we in the United States have been so slow in enacting such measures. He ascribes the causes only in part to the eighteenth century philosophy of natural rights in which our lawyers, and consequently our courts and legislatures, have been steeped. The chief causes have been primarily economic and social rather than ideological. The primary reason has been the great economic and political strength of the farmers, the prosperous artisans, and the trading and industrial middle classes. These groups do not need such legislation for themselves and might well lose economically if it were applied in behalf of the unskilled.

Professor Blum then proceeds to examine the legal philosophies invoked by the courts in their attempts to adjust the doctrine of conspiracy to the existence of trade-unions and to the use of such weapons as the strike and the boycott. He shows the present abuses of the injunction but seems to find no effective remedy save in "a changed attitude of the courts and of public opinion." In the judgment of the reviewer, the statute recently enacted by Illinois does strike at the roots of the misuse by the courts of the power of injunction. This statute seeks to specify in precise language the exact area in which no injunctions shall be issued. Peaceful picketing, for example, is expressly permitted and no injunction can be issued which would limit the use of this right.

After an adequate discussion of such industrial risks as accidents, ill-health, and unemployment together with the methods of protecting the workers against them, Professor Blum turns to the various attempts at settling industrial disputes. After pointing out the reasons why organized labor opposes compulsory arbitration, he concludes "that with labor in its present frame of mind, the use of coercion is generally impracticable and would be productive of harm to the cause of peace. Coercion will be feasible only when the law which it is to enforce is accepted by the large proportion of the workers."

While Professor Blum's treatment of unionism is briefer than that commonly accorded in similar books, it is unusually perspicacious. Thus in dealing with the clash between the shop committee and the trade union types of organization, he points out that the unions would greatly strengthen their position, were they to adopt the policy (which the mining and clothing unions are coming to follow) of using the shop or factory as the basic unit of organization. This would permit a much more effective adjustment of shop problems than is at present possible. At the same time, the federation of these shop units would secure minimum standards throughout a market, the lack of which is the most conspicuous weakness in the present shop system.

In commenting upon the combination which is sometimes found of the closed shop and the artificially closed union, Professor Blum points out that although this policy enables a given group to force wages up above the competitive level, it also creates large groups of non-union men who are forced to receive lower wages. These men are consequently bitterly antagonistic to the union and, if qualified, "at the first breath of trouble are able to take the places of the union men." Professor Blum adds therefore, "that it is very doubtful whether the closed union could be successful for any length of time without the collusion of employers."

In the concluding chapters, the various theories of wages and of social reconstruction, are considered. Professor Blum shows himself to be thoroughly aware of the fallacies involved in assuming that all the workers have a uniform number of dependents to support. But while he describes the system of family allowances which is designed to obviate this very difficulty and to enable all of the workers to secure a living wage, he refrains, perhaps because of its novelty, from whole-heartedly endorsing it.

The book as a whole is worthy of the best traditions of American economic scholarship. Its wide circulation would promote a more informed and discriminating public opinion—for the lack of which we suffer so grievously in our fumbling with the industrial problem.

PAUL H. DOUGLAS

When the Home Needs Help

CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE, *by Lucile Eaves & Associates. Women's Educational and Industrial Union. 125 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

MANY of the five hundred and ninety widowers here studied, who, after the death of the wife and mother, struggled to keep their families intact, failed in the attempt. Not only did they finally have to break up their homes, but, while they were trying to do the instinctive thing, their children's chances for full portions of health, education and character were being imperiled.

Many of the 2,145 children in these families were handicapped because it took time for the fathers, including those in the so-called "good group," to learn that while many a mother has proved able to be both father and mother, a much smaller number of fathers are able to play the two parts.

There are certain outstanding needs here which challenge action. Greater care should be taken to ascertain the need before it is so acute that someone interferes and asks for the assistance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which, by the way, in Massachusetts is a "social agency," whose chief aim is to keep families together. How this should be done, the study does not demonstrate.

Our attention is directed to the fact that the community as a whole fails to detect and report the needs of motherless children. The conclusion that the school has the greatest opportunity and should do more than it does in this

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direction is sound, but the failure of the church to function in this way has not been demonstrated so successfully by the figures. Fourteen per cent of the problems were referred by public officials, including schools, while 6 per cent were referred by religious workers.

Another challenge is that the community must find a way to keep mothers alive and well, so that they may take care of their own little ones. Two diseases alone, tuberculosis and influenza, have in these Boston cases been the immediate causes of widowerhood in over 40 per cent of the families studied.

A special group of five hundred cases of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children furnish material for a further study of children of widowers. These, as a rule, were neglected to the point where the city's strong, disciplinarian social agency had to interfere. It is at first a surprise to find that one-third of the children in the five hundred families studied range from thirteen to eighteen years of age, while only 10 per cent are four years old or under.

A problem which has been rather common in recent years is that of a man with six children, all under fifteen, who were rendered motherless by the influenza epidemic. Although the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children does everything it can to keep a family intact, or to work out a solution through the use of natural ties, too often it has to break up the family of a man who wants to keep his children together.

Other children in need of special care are those of parents who are arrested for crime, and those of divorced or separated parents. While in the group of children of divorced or separated parents, there is a higher percentage of children born out of wedlock, more physical cruelty, more physical neglect, more non-support and immorality, rehabilitation is worked out to a greater extent than in the group in which parents are arrested for crime.

The laws of Massachusetts have been a big asset in the protection of children, both by private organizations and by the Massachusetts Division of Child Guardianship, which has cared for dependent children in foster homes since 1880. The last chapter of the study gives a good summary of the laws covering neglect, abandonment, adoption, juvenile courts, juvenile probation, non-support with its seventy-five cents per day allowance, mothers' aid and laws enacted to protect the child born out of wedlock.

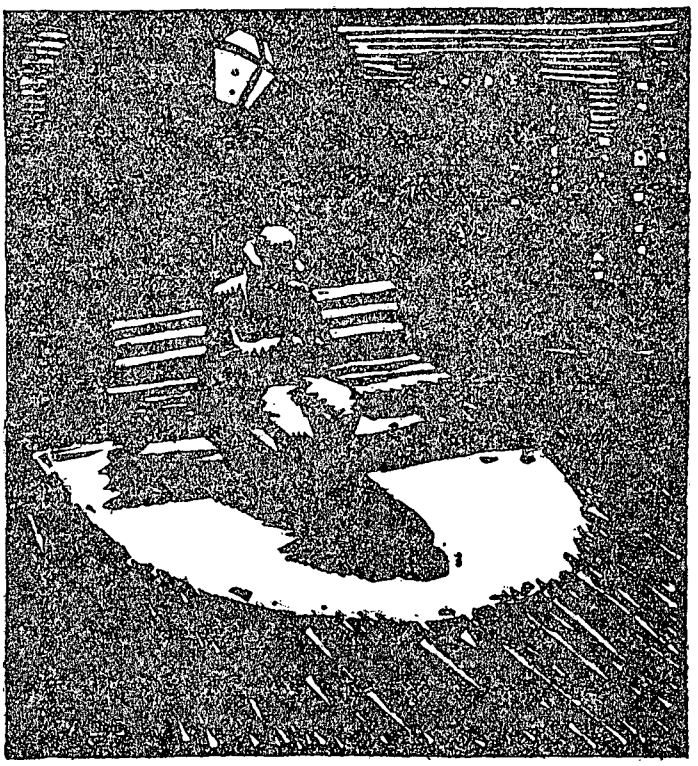
ALFRED F. WHITMAN

Find the Family

WAGES AND THE FAMILY. *by Paul H. Douglas. University of Chicago Press. 290 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a treatise backed by the most careful research on the question as to whether a minimum wage should be one adequate to support a man, his wife and three children under fourteen years of age.

It is important because on it hangs the question whether a family of five is the typical social unit; and it is revolutionary because if it is not—and Professor Douglas shows that apparently it is not—the basis of a whole pyramid of sociological information has been shifted and the structure left precariously up in the air. For during two generations the family of five has been the unchallenged unit of social discussion just as the guinea pig has been the unit of experimental heredity; the wheat seedling of soil fertility; the nine lives of a cat the unit for the medical measure of poison. If the family of five is no longer the firm foundation for wage scales and cost of living studies, they would seem to be built on shifting sands and in need of an immediate anchorage somewhere else.



A woodcut by Bertrand Zadig for the jacket of the Four Million in the new O. Henry edition published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

UNEMPLOYED

In a mass of statistics such as has not been brought together before, Professor Douglas shows that the family of five is no longer with us in sufficient numbers to determine any nation-wide policies. He seems to have proved that the workingmen in Great Britain need only support 1.31 children, that in France the workingmen must support 1.65 children and in the United States 1.19. These ratios are not based on absolutely comprehensive statistics but on investigations which are wide enough to be typical and convincing.

Professor Douglas also shows that industry cannot at present pay to all men workers a living wage based on the minimum standard of living for this mythical family of five and that neither working class demands, middle class humanitarianism nor upper class generosity can make it possible. For instance, the New South Wales Commission appointed to find what a family of five required to live on in decency, reported the amount after a year of careful study and then Mr. Knibbs stated in a memorandum to the premier, Mr. Hughes, "Such a wage cannot be paid to all adult employes because the whole produced wealth of the country, including all that portion of produced wealth which now goes in the shape of profit to employers, would not, if divided equally amongst employes, yield the necessary amount." And what is true of New South Wales is apparently true of France, England and certainly of the United States.

What Professor Douglas does not say is that the elimination of waste in industry and the increased production that such establishments as the Ford plants in Detroit and the

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General Electric Company in New York have found to follow higher wages, might greatly increase the amount to be divided among the workers.

He advocates a family allowance over and above the wages of the father and mother, in proportion to the actual number of children in each family, rather than any attempt to establish wages in relation to the mythical family of five and he believes that this method of payment is already firmly established. "The system of wage payment that has been suggested is now spreading rapidly over continental Europe. . . . Two forces have led largely to this movement. The first is the insistent and increasingly recognized demand of labor for a living wage, while the second is the relative poverty in which Europe has found itself as a result of the war. The culmination of these two factors led inevitably to some such method of paying as the family allowance system."

It is, of course, evident that the employer who is required personally to pay a man in proportion to the size of his family would employ only single men. To avoid this it is necessary to establish funds either through taxing the community or assessing groups of employers and to pay the family allowances out of these funds. It is a most interesting phase in social and economic history which he describes with the motives and intents of different classes reduced to a common denominator. It is evident, however, that there are a variety of motives back of this movement in the different countries. In France, for instance, there is the hope of increasing the birth rate. Before the war Ambassador Jusserand told the Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality that for the first time the French birth rate was going up and that all France was crying "God with us." There seems to be no question that the infant mortality rate can be economically determined, that if the fathers are well and adequately paid their children do not die. But evidently the birth rate cannot be determined in this way, for Professor Douglas says "The number of children per family, however, had not increased but remained at virtually the same point as when the funds began their operations, namely 1.66." Obviously, a living wage alone will not increase the birth rate in the working class. The general public has long been interestedly aware of the fact that it is in the families with comfortable incomes that the birth rate has declined most abruptly.

What is implicit in the book, however, is that a workingman is becoming increasingly unable to support a family under the conditions of modern mass industry and that society is ceasing to expect him to do it. The best it seems able to do is to assure him that if he is a docile workman and continues to work uninterruptedly, listening not to the voice of the strike agitator, keeping his health, and denying himself any tendency to adventurous wanderings, the community will see to it that he does not suffer the pains of extreme poverty if he attempts to raise a family. This is as stringent an indictment of the old laissez-faire system of social organization as could well be made.

This book of Professor Douglas contains matter of the greatest importance. It is a storehouse of facts which no one interested in sociology can afford to do without. It seems somewhat of a pity that the human interest matter with which the book is crammed does not readily get into the mind of the reader. In the matter of presentation it is complete and thorough, but it does not lure the reader on from page to page. M. B. B.

A Sick World

SOCIAL PATHOLOGY, *by Stuart A. Queen and Delbert M. Mann. Thomas Y. Crowell. 690 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE is a college text book in an extremely important field, which approaches its problems from the standpoint of actual cases and projects for work. Part One deals with family disorganization and the personal demoralizations that result therefrom. Part Two takes up the economic aspects of these social and personal demoralizations. Part Three deals with the health aspects of the same pathological conditions. Part Four, in two concluding chapters, deals with certain other factors of the same sort, and with the problem of social and personal reconstruction. Within the twenty-nine chapters that make up the book, all the larger problems of social pathology are passed in review: cases are cited and analyzed; principles of interpretation are worked out; the facts are related to general information in the same field; standards of welfare are introduced and related to the facts; and projects for further study of the problems are proposed. In addition, authorities are cited, and in some cases liberally quoted.

The book is, therefore, more than a college text. It is a general source book of problems and materials in this field. It is interestingly written, and should appeal to all men and women who are interested, either personally or professionally, in such problems and materials. The Survey Book Review Department strongly recommends this book to all readers. J. K. H.

England Muddles Unemployment

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN, *by Felix Morley. Houghton Mifflin Company. 203 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

SINCE 1911, when the national unemployment insurance act went into effect, Great Britain has been a great laboratory of unemployment relief. During the past five years it has been the scene of a series of supplementary experiments frantically undertaken under the pressure of the post-war unemployment crisis which proved severe and protracted. Is it now possible to pass judgment upon British experience which covers both exceptionally good and abnormally bad times?

Mr. Morley, in his Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize essay, answers in the affirmative. It has been his purpose, he writes, "to show that the present state-operated system is played out and that concentration on insurance by industry has become necessary, assuming that it is desirable to maintain unemployment insurance and not attempt to shelve the problem by the inglorious and demoralizing device of doles."

Yet it is in his insistence that state-operated unemployment insurance is a failure that Mr. Morley is least convincing. The facts, ably presented, show that the principle of unemployment insurance by the state was not given a ghost of a chance to prove itself under strain. Indeed Mr. Morley conscientiously observes that "it is obvious that no scheme of unemployment insurance could have passed through the post-war period unaltered and unscathed." And further: "It is just possible that with the same guiding minds that brought it into being, state-operated unemployment insurance in Great Britain might have been so directed as to have weathered the unprecedented depression of the

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post-war period." Most pointedly, in discussing the legislative expedients undertaken during the crisis, he says: "Admittedly, it was the fear of nation-wide rioting, if not more serious social disorders, that actuated the panic legislation by which the unemployment insurance program was destroyed."

What really happened to unemployment insurance legislation in Great Britain was not unlike the fate of a certain chameleon. Placed on green, this willing chameleon turned green; placed on red, it was equally successful. But when thrown upon Scotch plaid the poor creature blew up trying to make good.

Let us see. The original unemployment insurance act of 1911 covered some 2,250,000 workers. In 1916 it was extended to include about 4,000,000 workers. This action was taken in good times and by 1920 when the depression arrived an impressive reserve fund had been accumulated. But in 1920 *at the very onset of the depression period,* 8,000,000 additional workers with a potential right to benefit were brought under the act. What else but "failure" could be expected when a system that was planned for from two to four million was suddenly called upon to meet the strain of twelve million?

That wasn't all. Between December 1920 and March 1923, a veritable flood of acts poured out of Parliament to engulf the unemployment insurance system. Restrictions were loosened. "Uncovenanted benefits" were provided as well as direct "doles" in the form of out-of-work donations. Earnest efforts were made by the administrators to weather the storm and keep the "insurance" principle from disaster; but the odds were too great. So it is at bottom a matter not so much of what state-operated unemployment insurance did for Great Britain as of what Great Britain, under the lash of unprecedented unemployment, did to her unemployment insurance system.

In discussing the national system of unemployment exchanges, Mr. Morley writes impressively of the weakening of this necessary service by imposing upon it the additional duty of administering the unemployment insurance act. He maintains that an adequate public employment service is essential but it must be untrammeled, free to function effectively.

The conclusion reached and vigorously championed by the author is that the promise for the future lies in the development of unemployment insurance by industry under state supervision:

> The actual provision of employment, whether through long-range planning of public works, export credit schemes, or measures akin to the Trade Facilities Act, will probably become increasingly a duty of the state during periods of depression. The relief of existing unemployment, on the other hand, should be handled by the state only in so far as it cannot be handled effectively and economically by industry itself. A part—a large part—of insurance against unemployment must in all probability remain under State operation in Great Britain for years to come. This does not alter the fact that unemployment insurance should, at least in normal times, be handled by industry itself, if necessary with state subventions roughly proportionate to the extent that unemployment is not an internal problem of industry itself.

In this he is promoting an idea that was written into the unemployment insurance act in 1920 but temporarily suspended as a result of the crisis. Most students of the problem will agree that it is in harmony with present-day economic philosophy.

This ably-written and generally excellent study comes, incidentally, as fresh confirmation of the policy underlying American proposals for unemployment insurance legislation, notably that in Wisconsin. This policy is to avoid the weaknesses of the British plan and follow the principles of our successful workmen's accident insurance laws, with emphasis upon prevention—and, in the spirit of Mr. Morley's conclusion, to place the chief responsibilities upon industry itself.

JOHN B. ANDREWS

Jobs for Men

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES: THEIR PURPOSE, STRUCTURE, AND METHODS. *Russell Sage Foundation. 685 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN a period when zeal for retrenchment in public expenditures as a means to tax reduction is subjecting every proposed governmental activity to rigid scrutiny, social workers will welcome the careful study of public employment offices. State employment bureaus had attained some development before the late war, but it was not until 1918 when the need was felt for supplying our war industries with a more adequate force of workers that the United States Employment Service was established. The Armistice followed so quickly that the service was never effectively organized, but among those who glimpsed the social significance of the development were the directors of the Russell Sage Foundation. Early in 1919 they made an appropriation for the study of the problem, and in June of that year a staff was organized composed of Mary La Dame, Bradley Buell, Leslie E. Woodcock and Frederick A. King and directed by Shelby M. Harrison. Through their labors, including visits to thirty-one states and seventy cities in which public employment bureaus were in operation and consultation with scores of specialists in this field the information now published was collected and organized.

The book is an able and well documented argument for coordinated public employment offices headed by the Federal Employment Service as the only adequate means of coping with the problem of unemployment. Following the presentation of the case by Bradley Buell, are the more technical parts of the volume, constituting five-sixths of the whole, which explain at length how our national public employment service should be organized and administered (Miss La Dame), how local public employment offices should be operated (Leslie E. Woodcock and Miss La Dame), and what methods should be used in working with groups requiring special service (Frederick A. King).

Mr. Buell's argument for public employment offices takes the form of a *reductio ad absurdum*. He considers concretely all the alternative methods of connecting jobless men with manless jobs, shows just how and why they are inadequate, and proceeds then to his reasons for advocating public bureaus as the only satisfactory means of dealing with the problem. Provided that public bureaus can be efficiently organized and administered, his argument should convince any fair and open minded reader—and it is the task of his associates to show how this proviso is to be met.

The technical parts of the book are too technical to receive adequate notice in a brief review. They constitute a complete manual on the organization and administration of employment bureaus, which will be indispensable to all those concerned with this field of work for many years to come. The lay-out of offices, the staffs required, the forms to be used and all the other practical details are discussed, not *a priori,*

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but on the basis of what is actually being done in the 197 public offices, located in 39 different states which were still in operation in April, 1923.

The curtailment of this branch of public activity which has followed the War appears when we compare the above figures with those for October, 1918, when the movement was at its height and when there were 773 offices in operation located in every one of the 48 states and in the District of Columbia. Argument will not cause the pendulum to swing back, but in our next period of widespread unemployment, this book should prove of immense service in encouraging the organization of public employment bureaus and in shaping and directing those that will then be started in the ways that experience and reason, as summarized in its pages, have shown to be best.

HENRY R. SEAGER

Protecting the Borrower

USURY AND USURY LAWS, *by Franklin Winton Ryan. First prize essay in the Hart Schaffner and Marx competition. Houghton Mifflin. 241 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE main points in this most valuable contribution to the insufficient literature on an important subject are: data on usury laws, arranged to offer maximum service to the student; the logical presentation of historical matter; the completeness and scientific order of the informative material; a well-arranged summary chapter at the end; and a fine index. This book is probably the most important recent contribution to the discussion of usury and related problems. Its facts add to our materials and its conclusions are stimulating.

The book probably was not intended to serve as a signpost, showing the way to the end of a definite road; it leaves questions and doubts in the mind of the reader; it contains suppositions of fact that seem less certain the more they are examined. The book, possibly without that purpose directly in mind, indicates clearly that the problem of usury is undergoing an evolutionary treatment and that the word "solution" cannot yet at any rate be applied to it. For example, Mr. Ryan points out very clearly and accurately the difference between "usury" (a) that consists simply of the violation of a usury law so-called and (b) "moral usury" practised on the "necessitous" borrower, seeking a "consumptive" (as distinguished from a "productive") loan of relatively small amount. He assumes that if we can eliminate this latter type of "moral usury," all usury laws, so-called, except as they may be incidental to this elimination, may be repealed. He bases this conclusion on the assumption that the interplay of economic forces is sufficient to eliminate anything which might fairly be classified as usury—except in the case of the small, necessitous borrower. So much depends on the accuracy of this supposition that it is to be regretted the supporting data is not more impressive.

In an evolutionary way the author is doubtless right in his conclusion as to the great value of the uniform small loans law, so-called; it is a very long step in the right direction. The development of cooperative credit in both Europe and the United States and the potential value of this development, now in its infancy in this country, do not seem to be given here the consideration they deserve in any discussion of usury. As an informative book this volume has great value; and one need not agree with all its conclusions in order to welcome it.

ROY F. BERGRENGEN

"Built Around a Mother"

EVERYMAN'S HOUSE, *by Caroline Bartlett Crane. Doubleday Page & Co. 226 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

"EVERYMAN'S HOUSE" is a story of actual achievement. In Kalamazoo stands the House itself, winner of a national contest prize; a house "built around a mother and her baby." A letter from President Coolidge and a foreword from Secretary Hoover tell what this house means to the "Better Homes in America" movement. It is a very happy thing that those who cannot go visit it can get this description in a book, with all the wisdom and mother-wit that Mrs. Crane has tucked into its pages, much as she has tucked away labor saving devices in odd nooks of the dwelling itself.

It might well be called "The Interpreter's House." We see not only Dr. and Mrs. Crane and their children, but ourselves, the average family, in these pages, for the book has more mirrors than the house. With clever but gentle touches father, son and daughter are pictured, as the special provision for each in the house is explained. But primarily the house is intended as a relief to overburdened mothers who have to keep house and bring up children. It is planned for the 90 per cent who have to do their own work. The other 10 per cent may be glad to copy it.

The heart of the house is the "mother's suite," including bedroom, bathroom and kitchen, and is so cleverly planned that it deserves a review to itself. The kitchen—what a godsend it would be to thousands of weary mothers, who walk miles from stove-to table-to sink-to cellar-to ice box, daily, with a little one tugging at their skirts! The chapter on the occupation of a housekeeper, and the one on closets, the paragraphs on the wage earner, the bits on order, economics, and those ending in unexpected rhymes, are full of delicious bits of humor. The author's hints on sanitation and good housekeeping, her fine appreciations of motherhood, fatherhood, and the dignity of home-making give the book its larger values. Having lectured to civic organizations and women's clubs all over the country, having diagnosed and prescribed for sick towns and sick homes and sick souls, Mrs. Crane is just the one to know "What every woman wants," and what every family needs. There's a world more than wood and hardware in her House. There's concord of family life, beauty, fine citizenship.

Cost? "As you like it." Five thousand dollars will build it. Mrs. Crane has a chapter on financing the house, and, of course, with our housing shortage, that is the item we've been howling about. But she has put a great deal into the House that mere money cannot buy, and much of this can be copied.

The housing reformer, who sees the immediate need of thousands of still cheaper houses, realizes that it is a great step to do away, as this book will tend to do, with the slum concept in the minds of the public, the habit of mind that makes people perfectly willing to own or to rent unsanitary, dark, stuffy, sad and ugly houses, unfit for home making. It is good to have laid before us what a real home should be and it is well to have Mrs. Crane remind us that "We must never rest satisfied with any scheme of things which assumes that there is any class or cross-section of our people who 'of course' cannot hope to be 'home owners'—at least, not owners of decent, attractive, convenient little homes.

ALBION FELLOWS BACON

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Since Spencer

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HUMAN SOCIETY, *by Charles A. Ellwood. D. Appleton & Co. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERBERT SPENCER wrote three works on sociology and one on psychology. His Study of Sociology nearly wrecked Yale University—in the seventies. How far we have traveled in the social sciences since Spencer is revealed by the fact that Professor Ellwood can write The Psychology of Human Society—and cite him only in two brief incidental passages and even those critically.

This last work Ellwood says is intended to supercede his Sociology in its Psychological Aspects and the Introduction to Social Psychology. Since this review is written three thousand miles at sea the reviewer cannot compare in detail the new with the older works. But from the voluminous references to the most recent works in psychology, biology and social science, no one can doubt that the author is thoroughly *au fait* with his subject.

Its method is confessedly that of the "participant observer." It aims to take up the problem of group behavior practically where Allport's Social Psychology leaves it off. Thus it introduces at the very beginning the problems of culture and habit as the chief concerns of the social psychologist, hence differentiating clearly the social from the individual—psychological. Instinct Ellwood handles in line with the best current concepts. While the approach to sociological problems is avowedly psychic, the author so marshals his materials that practically the whole army of social fact passes in review. Hence the book is available as a text in general sociology.

Particularly commendable are the courageous statement of the principle of organic evolution as basic to social service; the thesis of complementary race differences; the reiteration of the relationship between repression and revolution. The social worker will find much food for thought in this admittedly theoretical book. Indeed the whole charter for social welfare effort is contained in one simple statement: "The fact that the human individual gets practically all of his development in a spiritual way from the social life in which he participates leads us to see that human progress lies not in the direction of producing a super-individual or superman, but in the direction of producing a superior social life."

ARTHUR J. TODD

The Modern World

IRELAND, *by Stephen Gwynn. Charles Scribner's Sons. 252 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
GERMANY, *by George P. Gooch. Charles Scribner's Sons. 360 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE Survey has a special interest in the series of volumes on the modern world edited by the Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, whose creative part in England's educational reconstruction is well known. The Modern World is the title of the series but our own title is employed in describing it. It is to be a balanced survey, and economic, social, political and intellectual forces which are moulding the lives of contemporary states, are the subject matter. John H. Finley, former commissioner of education of New York state and today one of the editors of the New York Times, has been chosen by his British compeer to write the American volume. Years ago, Mr. Finley was editor of the Charities Review, a precursor of The Survey.

With the British instinct for taking hold of the hot end of the poker, fearlessly, the first two volumes are on Germany and Ireland—by G. P. Gooch and by Stephen Gwynn. From the standpoint of the student of economic and social tendencies, these two volumes are uneven. Mr. Gwynn turns off the cooperative movement, perhaps the most prescient and distinctive leaven in the economy of the Irish Free State, with a couple of references and perhaps a page of text out of a volume of 252 pages. In contrast, Mr. Gooch sets forth the dramatic rise of the German shop councils and interprets at length the creative influence of such industrial leaders as Rathenau, who confessed his disappointment at the German Revolution ("Our chains were not broken but fell off"), but left a new formula of life and labor: "Liberty, responsibility, solidarity."

It is the "living past," rather than the "dead," which enters into these character portraits of modern states, by the intention of editors and authors; their enduring contribution will lie in how far they sense the prophetic, rather than the commemorative present, in the countries they deal with. For the materials they handle are those of a changing world:

> The Hapsburgs gone, the Hohenzollerns gone, the Romanoffs gone! A Communist Government in Moscow, a Socialist Government in Berlin, a Labour Government in London, and, by the way of acute reaction, dictatorships in Rome and Madrid defying Parliamentarism under the thin shadow of a Constitutional Monarchy.

The purpose of the books is to give us bits of solid footing for observation in the midst of all this turbulence on the face of the political waters—the very reverse, if you will, of what blow holes in the frozen Arctic are to the seal. Yet breathing spots none the less in what Mr. Fisher calls this "breathless decennium."

PAUL U. KELLOGG

Making Folkways

RITUAL AND DRAMATIZED FOLKWAYS, *by Ethel Reed Jasspon and Beatrice Becker. The Century Co. 187 pp. Price $2.59 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE place of the creative and dramatic imagination in the making of our future civilization, much overlooked by our scientists and our sociologists, is given emphasis and materials with which to work in this book. Here are materials and directions for ceremonials and rituals from various lands; music with French and English ballads; and some "devotional plays." Stage directions are given, and there are some interesting drawings by Albert R. Thayer illustrating both the moods of the ceremonials and plays, and the pictorial effects that may properly be sought for. The amount of the materials is, of course, not great, in in such a small book; but the range is wide, and the reader is left with the feeling that here is a great field which will yield large harvests in the coming years.

From Ritual and Dramatized Folkways

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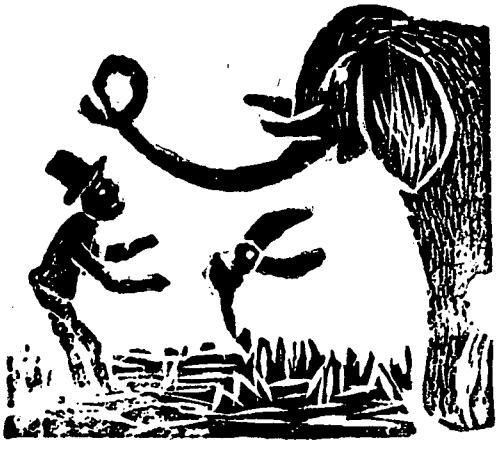
Moral Emblems

from the new South Seas edition of the complete works of Robert Louis Stevenson, in thirty volumes, published by Scribner's, at ninety cents the volume, the set, $28.80.

Mark how the Beau with easy air
Contemns the anxious rustic's prayer,
He from the poor averts his head . . .
He will regret it when he's dead.

The Angler and the Clown

The echoing bridge you here may see,
The pouring lynn, the waving tree,
The eager angler fresh from town—
Above, the contumelious clown.
The angler plods his line and rod,
The clodpole stands with many a nod,—
With many a nod and many a grin,
He sees him cast his engine in.
"What have you caught?" the peasant cries.
"Nothing as yet," the Fool replies.



See in the print how, moved by whim,
Trumpeting Jumbo, great and grim,
Adjusts his trunk like a cravat,
To noose that individual's hat.
The sacred Ibis in the distance
Joys to observe his bold resistance.

A Peak in Darien

Broad-gazing on untrodden lands,
See where adventurous Cortez stands;
While in the heavens above his head
The Eagle seeks its daily bread.
How aptly fact to fact replies:
Heroes and eagles, hills and skies.
Ye, who contemn the fatted slave,
Look on this emblem and be brave.

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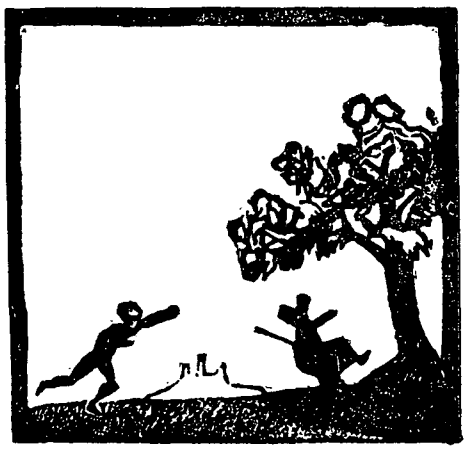
Alone above the stream it stands,
Above the iron hill,
The topsy-turvy tumble-down,
Yet habitable mill.

—Mark

The unfortunate effects of rage.
A man (who might be you or me)
Hurls another into the sea.
Poor soul, his unreflecting act
His future joys will much contract,
And he will spoil his evening toddy
By dwelling on that mangled body.

See how the children in the print
Bound on the book to see what's in't!
O, like these pretty babes, may you
Seize and apply this volume too!



The Abbot for a walk went out,
A wealthy cleric, very stout,
And Robin has that Abbot stuck
As the red hunter spears the buck.
The javel or the javelin
Has, you observe, gone bravely in,
And you may hear that weapon whack
Bank through the middle of his back.
Hence we may learn that abbots should
Never go walking in a wood.

The frozen peaks he once explored,
But now he's dead and by the board.
How better far at home to have stayed
Attended by the parlour maid,
And warmed his knees before the fire
Until the hour when folks retire!
So, if you would be spared to friends,
Do nothing but for business ends.

And while your eye upon the cuts
With harmless ardour opes and shuts,
Reader, may your immortal mind
To their sage lessons not be blind.

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Can We Run the New World?

NEW ASPECTS OF POLITICS, *by Charles E. Merriam. University of Chicago Press. 253 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

WITHOUT question the appearance of a book by Professor Merriam is always a noteworthy event and particularly when it is directly in the field in which he is preeminent. This little book intended as a survey of the future of politics is thus doubly important: first, because of the influence of the author and secondly, because of the views it embodies. It will occupy for Mr. Merriam's school the high place of authority that Dewey's Reconstruction in Philosophy has maintained in philosophy.

The nature of the book is well displayed by the chapter headings: Foundations of the new politics; Recent history of political thinking; Politics and psychology; Politics and numbers; Inheritance and environment; Political prudence; Next step in organization of municipal research; The tendency of politics.

A brief survey of the political methods of the past brings us to the sociological and psychological schools. The necessity for careful scientific study and interchange of methods and ideas is the occasion for the chapter on municipal research.

The new politics of which Mr. Merriam writes is the science of constructive intelligent social control (p. 18) for a new world which has arisen, a world of scientific methods and results. We have at our disposal two great and largely new "mechanisms of control"—education and eugenics. We are dazzled by the possibilities he reveals. If an entire adult generation passes away in approximately forty years, and so is outnumbered for voting purposes in twenty years—he lets us contemplate what we might do. "New values, interests, attitudes may be created by the educational and social process, *if it is desired to do so.*" (The author's italics, p. 242)

Eugenics is not yet so far advanced that we can speak so assuredly, he admits, but it may soon be possible "to predetermine in considerable measure the types of person desired in the commonwealth." (p. 20) The problem then of the new politic is how we are to face this burden. "On what sort of data and by what method of political reasoning, he asks when the time comes will we approach the settlement of these momentous questions?"

His implied answer to this is that we must approach it in a pragmatic or empirical spirit. We must get the truth. But "What is truth?" quoth Pontius Pilate. The chief difficulties he sees as lack of data, of sure and accurate analysis, racial, religious and class bias in the observer, etc. (p. 52). The solution he finds easy—appoint countless commissions of inquiry and institute innumerable roundtables. There is little question, he says, in the remarkable chapter on political prudence, "there can be but little question that a national or series of state commissions would have been able to bring together significant facts and formulate issues . . . ." and this on the slavery and prohibition problems! Yet Mr. Merriam knows of the countless unread reports in this country and England on coal, and for that matter on all the questions he raises—the Ku Klux Klan, freedom of speech, strikes, lynching, etc. Have we not forty-eight state courts of inquiry and one federal Grand Inquest into the state of the nation? It is not lack of educated statisticians, lawyers, collegemen that ruins Congress. What it lacks is representative nature. It has more committees of experts than it needs. What it really wants is more farmers, workers of all kinds, retail traders, and foreign born citizens in it—this—and adequate effective control over the administration.

Is Professor Merriam becoming an idealist? Are our American pragmatists becoming Platonists? Do they really believe we can find by inquiry a true idea which so will dazzle us that all will accept it? That is far too intellectualist a view. "The passions of men," Hamilton declared in the Federalist, "will not conform to the dictates of reason and justice without contraint." The problem of politics (and if the new politics is not that of attaining scientific fact or truth, but of reconciling acts and wills it still remains the problem of the ethics of coercion.

H. McD. CLOKIE

Less Yawning, Please

CONFERENCES, COMMITTEES, CONVENTIONS—AND HOW TO RUN THEM, *by Edward Eyre Hunt. Harper and Bros. 218 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THOSE who have yawned their way through conferences will welcome this book, for if the suggestions made by Mr. Hunt are followed by conference secretaries, speakers and conference members themselves, there will be fewer tiresome meetings and less waste of valuable time.

That the technique of running conferences is practised so little is frequently the fault of the organization members in appointing a volunteer secretary whose time prior to the conference is filled with matters which seem more important. Yet there are few duties in the busy life of a secretary which count for more than the careful planning, organizing and directing of the conference. Referring to a two-day conference in Washington, Mr. Hunt writes "If fifty persons are brought together for two days' deliberations at their own expense, and if each is credited with what used to be the salary of a member of Congress, the total contribution of those fifty members, including their transportation, board, lodging, and the loss of a day in coming and another in going, will not be less than $7,000." Applying the same yardstick to a state conference, or even to a committee meeting, we can readily see that anything less than a full-time paid secretary is an expensive luxury.

While all three elements of a conference should work in harmony—the secretary (or director), the speakers, and the audience—the initial and heavy responsibility rests upon the secretary. No sooner is one conference over than he should start planning the next, profiting by his mistakes while they are fresh. "The conference, it should be remembered, starts before the members come together . . .," and many a conference has been marred because plans were not laid far enough in advance to allow the day or two prior to the first meeting for checking up details and for meditation.

If we were a secretary, we would take a few hours a week or so before the conference to put ourselves in the place of the speakers, the committee members and the audience. As a delegate, we would go from station to hotel to meeting hall, visualizing along the way what might happen. In the meeting hall we would sit for a half hour, first in one seat, then in another, and study the lighting, the squeaking of the doors. We once saw an inspiring meeting ruined because a lovely soprano was practising in the next room; and the number of meetings spoiled by clanging street cars or by light dazzling the eye of the

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audience are legion. Countless details may go wrong if they are not watched. One of the most efficient secretaries we know had to shift his meetings at the last minute from the quiet, well ventilated roof garden of a Washington hotel, to a small stuffy room on the ground floor, because the hotel management would not allow Negroes to ride on the passenger elevators. It is precisely that sort of contingency a paid secretary learns to anticipate through experience.

Mr. Hunt treats mostly of large conferences and conventions, and his experience with them qualifies him to speak with authority, but he gives, as well, scores of sound, practical suggestions for committee meetings and staff meetings. Even a weekly staff meeting can cost a lot, if allowed to.

JOHN D. KENDERDINE

Missions and Alien Culture

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND ORIENTAL CIVILIZATIONS, *by Maurice T. Price. Edward Evans & Sons, Shanghai, China. 578 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE is something new in the literature of Christian missions. The volume is, so far as we have learned, the first attempt to discuss the missionary enterprise in the Orient from the standpoint of social psychology. What happens in missionary activities is examined objectively as "a form of human behavior." As a student of social phenomena, the author regards the Christian missionary as the representative of an alien culture seeking to bring another people under its control. The reactions of different groups to this cultural impact are examined voluminously and laboriously.

The outstanding conclusion is that when the Christian propaganda confronts a highly developed and complex culture of prestige and long standing, the new movement is stubbornly resisted, while among groups of low culture and less social cohesion, mass movements toward Christianity are common. The fortunes of the missionary movement in India illustrate both aspects of the question: the lowest castes accept Christianity eagerly; the highest castes usually show indifference or obstinate opposition or counter-attack. The significant point is that the response of the individual, in either case, is not that of a separate and independent unit, but is conditioned by the cultural heritage of the social group.

To the ardent supporter of missions, the discussion will no doubt seem somewhat "cold-blooded" and impersonal. This, however, only makes it the more trustworthy as a scientific study, the final outcome of which cannot help being of great value to the missionary enterprise in a period when its methods of approach are being re-examined by the missionaries themselves on every field. The style leaves something to be desired. In fairness, however, it should be said that the volume is not meant for the casual reader, but the patient student. Indeed, it is more a source book (and a unique one) than a literary production. The subtitle modestly summarizes the book as Outline, Materials, Problems and Tentative Interpretations.

The foreword, by Professor Robert E. Park of Chicago, is a significant comment, not only on the value of the author's approach, but also on the relation of foreign missions to great world issues. "Neither economic interdependence nor international law," he declares, "are likely to establish and maintain peace, except so far as they have back of them a common understanding which rests upon a common body of fundamental beliefs. It is this task of hastening the attainment of a common culture, in which races and peoples may share, that constitutes the real mission of Christian missions." If Professor Park is right, Mr. Price has blazed a trail of far-reaching consequence.

SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT

Street-born Evidence

AND WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR? *An Outline for The Study of Race Relations. Edited by The Inquiry. The Association Press. 231 pp. Price 75 cents (in paper), $1.00 (in cloth) postpaid of The Survey.*

THE excellence of this book is two-fold. It gets down to brass tacks in the presentation of many real cases in race relations; it presents a method for the study of these cases by discussion groups. It offers here no generalizations for action, but these larger groupings and rules of life are to come in a second part, to be published later. The whole volume is part of that novel and fruitful effort on the part of The Inquiry to discover and formulate by discussion the essential factors in race, industrial and international relations without dependence upon conventional *a priori* theories of why problems exist and what should be done about them. The book is a series of incidents reported by a great democracy of observers and contributors plus a series of stimulating questions under each group of cases, and these questions are calculated to make people think, discuss and perhaps correct the more unchristian of their ways of thinking and acting in perfectly specific sets of circumstances involving race issues.

The contents are grouped in such chapters as Some Traditional Attitudes, Civic Handicaps, Economic Handicaps, Educational Handicaps, Social Handicaps and Failures of Adjustment. The incidents have to be read for a full picture of the great usefulness of this work, and of the whole method. They range from the most trivial of casual frictions to events that underlie tragic catastrophes. They illuminate and inform. We know no social investigation that has produced such a bulk of first-hand, street-born evidence. The questions are stimulating, but they are not so impartial and unprejudiced as we believe the editor thought them to be. There are implications as to the significance, causes, and responsibilities of the cases that may mold the minds of the inquirers. The study is inevitably one-sided since it is here limited to one type of evidence. It would be unfair to say this, and not also include the statement in the explanatory appendix that: "The commission has collected, and is collecting, much more material illustrative both of the absence of friction in interracial activities, and of present approaches towards the conservation and creation of race harmony."

We recommend this volume to those who are interested in better feeling between races and want to find out how it can be engendered; and to those who desire to see social science based upon observed data, and not upon metaphysical speculation. Finally, if you desire to send evidence or questions to The Inquiry, we add that the address is 129 East 52nd Street, and that its full name is the National Conference on the Christian Way of Life.

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How Train Doctors?

MEDICAL EDUCATION, A COMPARATIVE STUDY, *by Abraham Flexner. Macmillan. 334 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

FOR the technician in diagnosis and treatment of disease, for the dean of a school of medicine, for treaters of the sick, here is an analysis at the same time erudite and sympathetic. But the student of preventive medicine, that type of modern science servant soon to dominate the occupation of medical practitioners, will look in vain for even the slightest reference to his preparation or any consideration of the method, content, or relationships of this topic. For the physician in hospital or clinic, for the participant in social progress, the student of human welfare, there is no suggestion that the medical student of today needs any training in the theory and practice of social relationships. One would think that no such elements of medical education existed as have been so handsomely exhibited at the Harvard and Indianapolis schools where medical social service is incorporated with the physical and chemical resources for diagnosis and treatment of disease and the protection of health. Mr. Flexner has seen medicine as it is studied with his eyes on a college catalogue of courses and appears to have missed the spirit of the schools, the personality of faculties, while itemizing administrative and equipment features.

He expresses in the first chapter with great facility and an admirable concentration of expression, much of the philosophy and history of medical education:

> From the earliest times, medicine has been a curious blend of superstition, empiricism, and that kind of sagacious observation which is the stuff out of which ultimately science is made. . . . There is a widespread impression that the scientific quality of medical education and medical practice is in some fashion dependent upon the part played by the laboratory. This is not the case. Science is essentially a matter of observation, inference, verification, generalization. Yet strictly taken, the experiment is only controlled, accelerated, and multiplied observation—more fertile because it takes place under conditions that can be more carefully regulated, repeated, and statistically tabulated. But no new senses or powers have been created; certain possibilities of error have been lessened; others have been introduced. . . . Science resides in the intellect, not in the instrument.

It is the habit nowadays to deny for secondary school education in the United States either cultural merit or thoroughness in fundamentals and yet those of us who watch the medical students of today approach, grasp, and master theories and techniques of science quite beyond the knowledge of their parents, and with an admirable confidence in their intellectual powers and the scope of their imagination, cannot doubt the vast improvement, particularly in the teaching of the natural sciences and mathematics in our secondary schools in the past thirty years.

It is rather surprising to find no mention of the value of a knowledge of simple Greek prose for those who enter upon the study of the medical sciences, if for no other reason than of facilitating the quick understanding of the multitude of new and unfamiliar terms deriving from Greek roots.

Here and there one finds evidence of the quite human failing of seeing good chiefly in one's own offspring, and if a criticism were offered it would be that the merits of various institutions not as yet assisted by the General Education Board have not been clearly recognized.

There has been published no better comparison of the curricula of European and American medical schools, or of the characteristics of the various methods of presenting the laboratory and clinical subjects to medical students. The description of the three types of medical schools, the clinical, the university, and the proprietary, is discriminating.

All who have an interest in the international aspects of modern scientific achievement and its application for human benefit will delight in the picture of institutes for medical research, "in which earnest men of all races and nations cooperate for ends that obliterate national lines."

While one can join with the complacent expression of the author to the effect that "in general, the forward movement in the financing of medical education and research during recent years is to be regarded as a triumph and an inspiration," one lays down his book with the feeling that the mechanics but not the spirit of medical education have been dealt with and that the author has intentionally or otherwise ignored the two most striking characteristics of the modern teaching and practice of medical art and science, namely the prevention of disease and the social content of the physician's services.

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

Find the Public

THE PHANTOM PUBLIC, *by Walter Lippmann. Harcourt, Brace and Co. 205 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. LIPPMANN continues his effort to get on the inside of our social mechanism in order to see what makes it run—or fail to run. In this new inquiry he has helped explode the myth that there is a "general public" with respect to all the various problems and questions of democracy, and that we are governed by the opinion of this general public. The most that can be said is that there is a special public with respect to each special problem or question. There can be, therefore, no such thing as educating everybody for everything. Some things must be left to the experts.

This "phantom public" having thus been blown away, we have the simpler task of educating each special public to be more intelligent with respect to its special interests. This pluralism is in line with much contemporary opinion. It leaves, of course, a great logical gap, which some sort of "control" is bound to attempt to fill. For Mr. Lippmann, ultimate control must be political: not even the educator can furnish the "patterns of mind" which will bring at least a shadowy unity into this general pluralism. The political expert is still, as in his Public Opinion, to be the hope of the race. Well, every man to his own taste. But the problem of education can not really be so easily disposed of.

None the less, this book, read with critical caution, will prove extremely provoking and constructive to those casual minds that have assumed that democracy has solved all its important problems.

Why Political Parties Are

THE EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES, *by Edgar E. Robinson. Harcourt, Brace & Co. 382 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PERHAPS, as President Lowell used to insist, it is only through a two-party system that democracy can get anything done. Professor Robinson's penetrating analysis makes clear, however, that what little it gets done through the two-party system as we have known it is often scarcely worth doing.

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The main reason is that our parties have existed for one clear purpose above all others—that of promoting and conserving the power of handfuls of leaders and backers. Since the Jeffersonian overthrow of the Federalist aristocracy in 1800 it has been plain that a successful party must appeal to all classes and interests. So we had the spectacle of the Whig inheritors of the Federalist tradition going to the polls in 1840 with no overt claims except that their figure-head had lived in a log cabin and drunk hard cider —both of which were untrue! We have continually been opening up new country to westward, and into it habitual partisans of both parties have poured side by side, extorting from both parties concessions to pressing sectional interests which actually outweighed any abstract party principle. The only issues—slavery and free silver—that were ever strong enough to force a clear-cut cleavage were sectional.

On questions of the welfare of Americans generally, everywhere, both parties divide internally. Each keeps its dissenters moderately pacified with hopes and salves. Dissenters are prone, moreover, to substitute questions of better mechanism for popular participation, and problems of control for questions of substantive welfare. And machinery is the trade of mechanicians. Indefinite aspiration towards government by and for all the people becomes itself an adjunct to the practice of government by and for a very few.

In spite of its record, Professor Robinson appears to regard a two-party system as inevitable or necessary. The need, he thinks, is for a party which will conceive its function as that of "improving and safe-guarding the conditions under which the average man and woman must live and work." Those who want such a party will have to give up the practice of working within old parties. Their diversities will result at first in the appearance of a considerable number of new parties. Ultimately, however, they will fuse sufficiently to capture the presidency for an independent. Political parties will then re-form on the basis of a genuine alignment upon real issues.

Whether this suggestion is hopeful, and whether it is supported or compelled by Mr. Robinson's scholarly and brilliant study of past experience, is a query.

WALTER NELLES

A Text for the South

THE BASIS OF RACIAL ADJUSTMENT, *by Thomas J. Woofter. Ginn & Co. 258 pp. Price $1.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

BECAUSE of the accuracy and adequacy of its information on present-day relationships between white and colored in the United States, this book at once takes the front rank among textbooks available for study and discussion of this subject. The middle chapters, which survey the Negro population from the points of view of distribution, health, agricultural and industrial production, law and order, citizenship, education, philanthropy and religion, present a fair and—considering the present state of public opinion—on the whole courageous survey of the situation and contain many wise suggestions for improvement.

Nevertheless, it is not possible to recommend this textbook for adoption except in the South because the positions taken on race relations in northern colleges and religious institutions are far in advance of those implied in the two opening chapters and specifically stated in the concluding chapter. It would be folly not to recognize that the existing attitudes on this subject differ widely in the South and in the North; and for a long time to come a textbook to serve the educational needs of both sections seems impossible.

Northern students of the subject of race relations have often been too harsh in their condemnation of the white South, by disregarding the real cultural values which it has endeavored to preserve under the gravest handicaps. But a loud protest is the only possible answer to any attempt to impose southern view-points on the rest of the country. That this is a real danger, no one cognizant with the policies of educational institutions that try to attract southern students, for example, can fail to recognize. Far better, for the present, to have no national standards than to have the worse prevail over the better. B. L.

THE RUN OF THE SHELVES

Books are listed here as received. Many of those mentioned by name only in the classified sections below will be reviewed later.

Education, Ethics and Sociology

THE CARE, CURE, AND EDUCATION OF THE CRIPPLED CHILD, *by Henry Edward Abt. Published by the International Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio. 222 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE CARE AND EDUCATION OF THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN IN BALTIMORE, *by Helen Golden.*

AT LEAST eight states have made crippled children the subject of special protective legislation during the past session, and in many others there has been a concerted effort to find such young unfortunates and to ensure, by private and public means, that they receive every opportunity for medical attention and for education. In large part the impetus to this widespread interest is to be traced to the International Society for Crippled Children, and back of that, to its founder and president, Edgar F. Allen, who has been successful in interesting many organizations in the project. This volume by the director of the Bureau of Information of the Society gives a useful summary of work in this country for crippled children, undertaken by many different institutions and groups, including history, legislation, a statistical study of present facilities, and a bibliography. Miss Golden's monograph, submitted to the Board of University Studies of Johns Hopkins University, describes work for crippled children in Boston in some detail, and summarizes briefly the plan of several other cities. It is equipped with a brief bibliography. M. R.

EDUCATION AS THE PSYCHOLOGIST SEES IT, *by W. B. Pillsbury. Macmillan. 342 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN ACADEMIC BOOK, which identifies education with learning and reduces learning to physiological processes. There is probably no school in the world today quite as mechanical as any school would be that attempted to follow this book literally. If this is what psychology must do for education, then, Heaven help the children!

THE REAL BOY AND THE NEW SCHOOL, *by A. E. Hamilton. Boni and Liveright. 386 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A SORT OF RHAPSODY about boys and their education which begins with a story of a broken skull and ends with

"Then in a tree top very comfortable,
I hollered to a lady, 'Go to hell!'"

which about runs the gamut of experiences, and should make good reading for all who still have to be taught that boyhood is real and that education loses nothing by being equally real.

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SCHOOL AND HOME, *by Angelo Patri. D. Appleton and Co. 221 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

ANOTHER of Angelo Patri's fine discussions of our pressing educational problems. His final chapter on The Old School and The New is alone worth bales and reams of most of the so-called "educational literature" that now pours from the presses. If this reviewer believed in laws, he would advocate the passage of a law forbidding the writing of all books, whatsoever, on educational topics, of any sort, until after the would-be author had shown conclusive evidence that he had read that last chapter in this book. Ninety per cent of the projected books would, thereupon, be thrown into the fireplace.

THE EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN, *by J. E. Wallace Wallin. Houghton Mifflin Co. 394 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE AUTHOR of this book has conducted municipal, state and university clinics for handicapped children, and he has organized and supervised classes for such children in big city school systems. He is, therefore, peculiarly fitted to write such a book. He covers the field and discusses the problems pertaining to the subject. The book is intended for use in college classes.

THE OPEN AIR NURSERY SCHOOL, *by E. Stevenson. E. P. Dutton and Company. 79 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHILE the nursery school has had a more extended development in England, its increasingly frequent appearance in this country has aroused many questions which are answered in this short readable account by the superintendent of one of the best known English institutions—the Rachel McMillan Open-Air Nursery School. While much of the text is given to intriguing descriptions of the very young scholars and their parents, there are chapters on the organization and cost of the system.

CREATIVE YOUTH, *edited by Hughes Mearns. Doubleday Page and Co. 234 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is mostly an anthology of verses written by pupils of the Lincoln High School, New York City. There is (in spite of the opinions of the editor and critics) some fair verse in the volume, and some pretty bad psychology, too, as, for example, the quotation on page 163: "Why not allow each man to express himself. . . . He still remains a congruous and indispensable section of the divine whole."

CREATIVE EFFORT, *edited by the Faculty of the Francis W. Parker School, Chicago. 175 pp. (Paper) Price 50 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is the eighth in an intermittent series of Studies in Education published by this progressive school in recent years. It is a series of discussions of various aspects of creative work, illutrated by materials selected from the class work of the school. An unusually fine presentation of the theme. All teachers will find it extremely inspiriting.

SKILL IN WORK AND PLAY, *by T. H. Pear. Dutton. 107 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN EFFORT to describe the mechanisms involved in the acquisition and use of various sorts of skills. A good book for a teacher of teachers, but a rather bad book for teachers themselves.

THE VISITING TEACHER MOVEMENT, *by J. J. Oppenheimer. 206 pp. Price 75 cents postpaid of The Survey.*
THE VISITING TEACHER IN ROCHESTER, *by Mabel Brown Ellis. 205 pp. Price 75 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

THESE TWO BOOKS are published by the Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency, which is the instrument developed by the Commonwealth Fund for the purpose (one amongst many) of interpreting the work, methods and results of its campaign for the prevention of delinquency to the public. Rochester is the only city having a fully established visiting teacher department under the board of education. The work done there is, therefore, the most striking to be found anywhere—in its bearing upon the question of the relationship of the educational program to the growth of normal interests in children and youths. This study of a local community program will, when supplemented by the survey of the whole general movement, put the reader into possession of the available information on the status and value of the visiting teacher. Much confidence has been expressed in this movement—as one of the ways out for education and civilization. The question still remains interesting and unsettled; but progress is not lacking.

PSYCHOLOGY FOR CHILD TRAINING, *by Arland D. Weeks. D. Appleton and Co. 312 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN ELEMENTARY AND ACADEMICALLY conventional survey of the field of psychology as related to the training of the child. It emphasizes important factors, but treats them superficially.

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THE SAYINGS OF THE CHILDREN, *by Pamela Grey. 206 pp. Stokes. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE SAYINGS of the children of a certain family were carefully recorded by the mother; a friend of the mother has written this book about those sayings, with a simple and sympathetic style. Here is almost a demonstration of the doctrine that if children were given a chance, they'd make this a beautiful, humorous and happy world.

SURVIVAL OR EXTINCTION, *by Elisha M. Friedman. Thomas Seltzer. 297 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS COLLECTION of essays and addresses on the Social Aspects of the Jewish Question, in spite of a good deal of repetition, is a fairly well arranged and readable exposition of the historical and philosophical arguments for Zionism, with occasional excursions into the realms of economics, psychology and current politics. Mr. Friedman's plea is intelligent; since his arguments are based on a wide reading and an understanding for social psychology, he carries conviction where other propagandists, wielding the cudgels of a more primitive form of debate, have failed. The book deals in turn with biological and historical studies, with the theories and mentalities of Jewish life and of anti-semitism, with the conflicting programs of Jewish reformers and the potentialities of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. He exaggerates a little the persecution complex in the portrait which he draws of the modern Jew and understates his contributions to science, art and culture—in order to make the point, also supported by arguments of doubtful value from comparative history, that only as a nation can a people develop the best that is in it and contribute largely to the good of humanity. Other writers, of course, have drawn very different conclusions from the same raw material.

B. L.

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OUR DEBT AND DUTY TO THE FARMER, *by Henry C. Wallace. Century Co. 232 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

HENRY WALLACE had long been intimately a student of American agriculture before he became Secretary of Agriculture. The cabinet position gave him exceptional opportunity to view the industry broadly in relation to our other national concerns, and this too at a period of singular importance. When, after such experience, such a man speaks with the frankness and sincerity of this book, the American public in its own best interest should read and ponder. Secretary Wallace contends that men of vision must arise soon to formulate sound policies for the development of a stabilized and permanent type of agricultural organization if we are "to be saved from the fate of becoming a preponderantly industrial nation in which there is not a relation of equality between agriculture and industry." While the reviewer does not accept fully the somber and in places even lurid picture of American farming depression drawn by the late secretary, yet he does believe emphatically that the thesis laid down by Mr. Wallace is one calling for the best thought of the country. The book naturally reflects the great faith which its author placed in the McNary-Haugen proposal for an export corporation. It seems to the reviewer unfortunate that the secretary should have elected to fight his last and losing battle on this ground. This, however, by no means destroys the value of the book, and indeed the chapter devoted to the advocating of an export corporation is followed by one which sketches numerous other lines of agricultural reconstruction of the most suggestive and valuable sort. We may congratulate ourselves that an able secretary, serving during a critical period, has left us this record of his study of conditions in American farming and his constructive thought for their improvement. E. G. NOURSE

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Biography

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM COBBETT, *by G. D. H. Cole. Harcourt Brace & Co. 458 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

WILLIAM COBBETT was the foremost radical at a most critical period in England's history, that period reaching from the turmoil caused by the French Revolution to the struggle which brought on the Reform Act of 1832. He was also a writer of most vivid English and he left to us unforgettable portraits of the countryside folk. Beside all this he was what Carlyle called "the pattern John Bull of his century, strong as a rhinoceros, and with singular humanities and genialities shining through his thick skin." Surely one would think here is a man whose biography will be worth the reading. And if one so thinks, he will not be disappointed with this book. It is perhaps the work of Cobbett as a social reformer, during that terrible period in English life when the black towns of the North and of the Midlands were growing up, that will most interest the readers of The Survey. Mr. Cole deals very fairly with this phase, setting forth in quite definite terms the fact that Cobbett "was no Socialist, seeking a reconstruction of society in terms of the new economic conditions." He had no sympathy with Robert Owen and his schemes. He apparently could not think in terms of the new social conditions. What he strenuously fought for was the return of the old, the old England of his peasant boyhood, with its common lands and its contented villages. One thinks of Gandhi as he reads the story, wide apart as the two are! His hold on the workers of his day is largely explained by the fact that they were like him, peasants unclassed. They hated the factories into which the new conditions forced them, and they hailed as prophet the man who wanted the old days back. Yet nevertheless, as Mr. Cole clearly points out, Cobbett aided greatly in building up the new working-class movement by the confidence which he gave the workers and the help towards thinking for themselves. A biography not to be overlooked by the student of social history. The bibliographies at the end are valuable.

W. E. BROOKS

SIGMUND FREUD, *by Franz Wittels. Dodd, Mead & Co., 287 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ANATHEMA for some, Freud is the object of others' admiration. To this biographer, who prays and scoffs in one breath, he is both. This must not be passed upon as biography of an individual; it is the biography of an ever-growing school. We read of Freud, see him in his consulting room, presiding at weekly meetings of his associates in his waiting room, and hear him quibbling with his friends. In like manner his associates are presented in the cast; psychoanalysis and its controverted points are revealed, and one lays the book down feeling that he has met several interesting persons of more than passing importance and come into a better understanding of the birth, development and meaning of psychoanalysis. How this study had its logical growth in Freud's pilgrimages to Paris and Nancy, his observations and deductions from hypnotic phenomena, then his association with Breuer in the famous case of hysteria, and finally in analysis proper is revealed in a manner not excelled by any other book. The exposition of psychoanalysis is especially clear and interesting. Every important topic is covered completely enough for the introductory or casual reader. If the presentation is biased it is because the several views held on many topics are all given equal hearing. The translators have preserved the lucid grace of Wittels' original text. One fault is to be found, however—there is no University of Worcester; it was to Clark University that Freud came on his only visit to America. Henceforth when I am asked what to prescribe for those who want to learn about psychoanalysis I must say, "Wittels, by all means! It is one of the best introductions to psychoanalysis."

DONALD A. LAIRD

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Community and Civic Affairs

A CENSUS ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN VILLAGES, *by C. Luther Fry. Institute of Social and Religious Research. 165 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS STUDY both illustrates and within small limits satisfies the need for a statistical background in the study of rural conditions. It reveals contrasts between the village populations in different parts of the United States which in part explain social and economic differences, in part call for their investigation. More important still, it reveals that the typical village population of America varies to a remarkable degree from the typical population of the open country. Indeed, the editor suggests that this difference is sufficiently great to call for a substitution of two categories, "village" and "open country" for the present census category of "rural." For example, the weighted birth rate is materially lower in the villages than in the open country, and the proportion of old people decidedly higher. It is interesting also to note the variations in the character of village populations between different parts of the country. In the middle western villages, a third of the population is forty-five years of age or over, in the southern villages only a fifth—the normal proportion for the United States as a whole. We find that child labor is more than twice as prevalent in the South as in the middle Atlantic, far western and middle western villages. By itself, obviously such a statistical analysis as this does not show where social "problems" exist; but it does—and very effectively—indicate abnormal population facts that deserve further inquiry as to causes and consequences. B. L.

POLITICAL ACTION, *by Seba Eldridge. J. B. Lippincott Co. 382 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROFESSOR ELDRIDGE has here given us "A naturalistic interpretation of the labor movement in relation to the state." He has escaped from the honorific concept of the State, and he sees it struggling with many other competing institutions in the modern world for its right to exist at all. Here is an illustration: "The state inclines in its action toward the interests of the dominant class, but it is not to be identified wholly with that class. And its partiality to the interests of that class will not be recognized by a large proportion of those subject to state authority. On the other hand, a considerable proportion of the subordinate class will recognize this partiality of the state to the interests of the dominant class, and this will tend to undermine their loyalty to the state. And they will be prepared eventually, to renounce their allegiance to the state in those matters wherein it is believed to be partial, when the situation offers a favorable opportunity for so doing. We shall then have this result: A large proportion of the subordinate class will be prepared to challenge the authority of the dominant class, when not inhibited therefrom by the state itself; while a smaller proportion of the subordinate class will be ready, on occasion, to challenge the authority of the state as well." This quotation gives a clue to the meaning of the term "naturalistic interpretation," and it shows the objective and scientific temper of the author in dealing with these fundamental questions.

THE STATE POLICE, *by Bruce Smith, National Institute of Public Administration. Macmillan Co. 281 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is one of the excellent monographs which have been produced by this Institute upon the various phases of government administration. The previous studies by Fosdick of the police systems of the cities lead obviously to this study of the state police. A chapter dealing with the relative increase of rural crime and the inability of the locally elected officials to cope with it is followed by the methods used in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey (the most successful). Again we learn the old story of efficient civil service attained only by surrendering the political checks and balances and creat-

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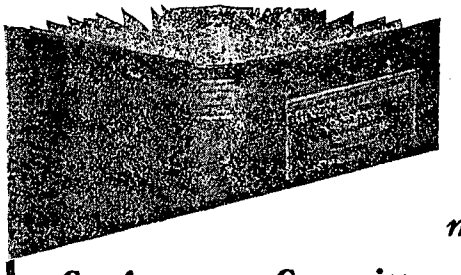

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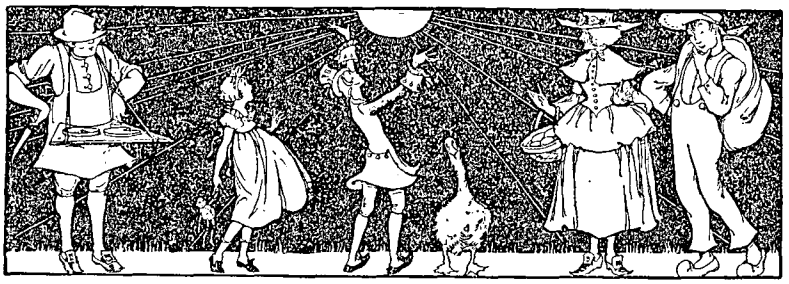

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THE FOREIGN STUDENT IN AMERICA, *Edited by W. R. Wheeler, H. H. King. A. B. Davidson. Associated Press. 329 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

A FIRST survey of the subject by a commission representing the Friendly Relations Committees of the Y. M. C. A. and of the Y. W. C. A., this compilation presents not only the major problems in the adjustment of the foreign student to American college and community conditions but also points to many unrealized opportunities for enabling these eight or nine thousand young men and women to become ambassadors of mutual understanding between their countries and ours. Such a possibility was strikingly illustrated the other day by the participation of Chinese students in the Johns Hopkins Conference, and still more so by the initiation of follow-up activities between American agencies and the 1,400 or so Chinese students in this country. The chapters of the present book are specific and detailed in their analysis of backgrounds, careers, social and religious life and other aspects of the topic. Since plans for further surveys are under discussion, we would plead for a more critical study of the adequacy of those institutions and organizations that primarily work on behalf of the foriegn student, and also for more case studies of individual students in their emotional as well as intellectual reactions to American life and the influence of their contacts with American students upon these.

THE NEW BARBARIANS, *by Wilbur C. Abbott. Little, Brown & Co. 251 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROFESSOR ABBOTT, who teaches history at Harvard, is qualified by knowledge, interests and temperament to produce what this country needs—a representative statement of the conservative attitude toward the present current of American civilization. The book under review, however, requires a good deal of revision before it can be accepted as such. Its merits are that it deals with real issues and that it does not lose itself in invective; its main defect is that it sees recent events from a background of experience which seems to date back to the early nineties—at any rate before the Anti-Socialist Union and the stream of analytical literature concerning socialism that has been flowing in increasing volume. The book has other faults: It swallows propaganda bait, hook and sinker and reiterates the most preposterous falsehoods; it confuses a functioning middle class with a parasitic leisure class; it fails to discriminate between different and even opposite schools of radical thought. B. L.

BRITISH POLITICS IN TRANSITION, *by Edward McChesney Sait and David P. Barrows. World Book Co. 319 pp. Price $1.80 postpaid of The Survey.*

A BOOK of readings apparently put out as a preliminary to the long promised book on British politics by Barrows to correspond with the excellent volumes on Switzerland by Brooks and on France by Sait, etc. But it forms a distinct departure not only for this series but for the study of English government anywhere. It is the first collection I believe ever made of documents to illustrate the actual working of the British government. It covers therefore the decade of the war commencing with the accession of George V. Selections from statutes, Hansard, contemporary essayists are brought together on the Monarch, Cabinet, Civil Service, the two Houses, Electorate and lastly, the problem of Empire government. This is without question one of the most notable books of the month. H. McD. C.

MODERN IMMIGRATION, *by Annie Marion MacLean. J. B. Lippincott Co. 393 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

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Industry and Economics

THE PRESENT ECONOMIC REVOLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES, *by Thomas Nixon Carver. Little Brown and Co. 270 pp. Price, $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROFESSOR CARVER finds that the most intelligent workers have given up fighting the capitalists and have begun to buy stocks in the industry, instead. This means that the workers are all becoming capitalists and that we shall have done soon with the warfare between capital and labor—because one of the groups will be missing—and it takes two to make a fight. To Professor Carver this is all to the good. What we want is greater diffusion of wealth, and less quarreling. It does not seem to occur to the author that all is not gold that glitters in his doctrine. The problems of the modern industrial and social world ought to be thought through. But, if the workers are bribed to give up the fight, there will be no further thinking about industrial problems. The professors of economics will give the movement their blessing, and economics will become, once more, that glorious optimism which made it, in the first half of the Nineteenth century, the "dismal science." Nothing can be more pathetic, than the doctrine that the worker who buys a share of stock in United States Steel hereby becomes an integral part of the management. The only thing that has really happened to him is that he has committed himself to accept a *status quo*, which means that he has argued himself into a belief in the benevolence of a management which denies him any say whatever. Which again brings us back to the early Nineteenth century.

COMMON WEALTH, *by C. G. Campbell. Century Co. 472 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THOUGH the subtitle denominates this a study in "social philosophy" it is chiefly important for its economic basis. The first and second parts rather unnecessarily set out at length the laws of natural economy, then the laws of artificial economy, so that two-thirds of the book is devoted to presenting familiar principles in unfamiliar and at times ponderous language. No citations or references to authority are made in this formidable volume. In the third part, our author brings us to Dual Economy. It solves the problem by distinguishing carefully between the *ownership* and the *control* of wealth. It is this that gives importance to the book. His thesis is simply that while ownership is immaterial, control of both industry and government must be in the hands of an intellectual aristocracy of merit. It is an unusual book in many ways and is significant for its attention to pure theory, now almost a neglected branch of knowledge. But his preoccupation with Production puts him out of touch with the real problem today. What the worker is interested in is not so much the control of production but distribution for consumption. H. McD. C.

LABOR PROBLEMS, *by Edgar S. Furniss. Houghton Mifflin Co. 621 pp. Price $2.80 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a solid collection of facts and materials upon the workers' side of industrialism drawn and condensed by Professor Furniss from more specialized studies. No attempt at a contribution to knowledge is made. It is intended to make available for college work sources not usually at hand. By weaving into one connected whole an attempt has been made to avoid the inevitable conflicts of opinion which the usual source book reveals. This together with the lack of the references to the sources of information impairs the value of the book even for class use. H. McD. C.

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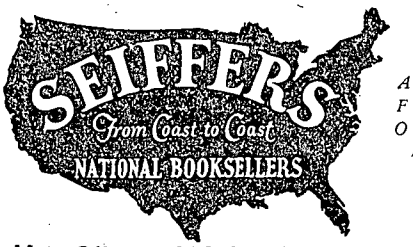

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